THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

August 17, 1940

British Troops Withdrawing from China—Is it More Appeasement?

Reasons for France's Collapse

BY RALPH DELAHAYE PAINE JR.

Japan's Anti-British Campaign

Crops and the Food Problem

BY JOHN AHLERS

Student Life in Southwestern University

By Lee Chin-yang

VOLUME 93 PRICE 50 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 12

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

RESPONSIBILITY

To the Editor:

While the Consular Body, requested by the chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council to devise measures to check rampant terroristic activities prevailing in this city, has not yet put into effect any concrete resolutions which may serve such purpose, most of the foreign editors, including Mr. Woodhead in particular, are of the opinion that despite the fact that Li Shih-chun and Tang Leang-li hold different views, Japan and the Wang Ching-wei group should be held responsible. Two years ago many Chinese youths, who were either Chinese soldiers left here by their main armed forces after the evacuation of Shanghai or unemployed workers dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, formed entirely on their own initiative a secret organization, devoting their efforts to the assassination of traitors and betrayers of the nation. The Chinese Government authorities never encouraged political murder, and time and again discouraged people from charging others with being traitors unless actual evidence to that effect was produced. Therefore, as regards the recent assassination of Moh Shih-ying (manager of the Wang Ching-wei sheet **Kuo Min Sin Wan**—Ed.), well-informed quarters point out that he was killed by one of his own group. It is well-known that there is dissension among Wang Ching-wei's followers and there have been sensational disclosures in this regard. It is an open secret that propagandists in the Wang following have split into three groups who envy and antagonize each other. The outrages committed in this city—at least the more sensational of them—have no connection with Chungking, while police records show that most of the criminals come from Hongkew and the Badlands.

Let us examine cases. According to the confession made by the arrested culprits who were involved in the bombing of Mr. Allman's **Shun Pao**, their headquarters were at 76 Jessfield Road. Shortly after his name appeared on the "black list of 83" published by Wang's chief propagandist, Mr. Samuel Chang, the well-known Chinese journalist, was assassinated. The arrested murderer who was responsible for the death of Mr. Tung Cheng-piao, the Chinese accountant who was a sub-tenant of the house owned by Tao Loh-tsing, whose name also appeared in the "black list," revealed that he was dispatched by a certain quarter in Western Shanghai. As we know, most of the kidnappings also were committed by gangsters from that quarter. According to the **Shanghai Evening Post**, this group of gangsters, numbering 80 to 100, has its chief headquarters somewhere near Jessfield Road and Zaokadoo, where the so-called "Nanking Headquarters for the Promotion of Social Welfare" is located.

Let me repeat: The above-mentioned facts definitely prove that No. 76, Jessfield Road, described as the headquarters of the "Special Service Workers", is responsible and should be closed. The only way to maintain peace and order in Shanghai, I suggest, is to blockade all passages leading to the entrance of the "badlands," close down No. 76, Jessfield Road and accord law-abiding Chinese residents adequate protection. Unless such constructive steps are taken, all the Chinese as well as foreign residents, even those having nothing to do with politics, will be exposed to the danger of murder or kidnapping. It is up to the competent authorities to act before it is too late.

ROBERT SUNG

Shanghai, July 31, 1940.

THE BURMA ROAD

To the Editor:

With France defeated and Britain deeply involved in the West, Japan sees a golden opportunity to carry out her policy of southward expansion. After forcing the Indo-China authorities to close the Yunnan Railway to transportation of military supplies into China, the Japanese put pressure on Britain similarly to close the Burma highway. Britain's compliance has aroused much indignation in China, for it not only runs counter to League resolutions but also violates Britain's treaty obligations to China. Had Britain adopted a firm attitude toward Japan from the very beginning, she would not be in her present predicament. Japan has been bluffing with a weak hand and Britain has made a mistake in surrendering. If Britain does not want to be driven back west of Singapore, she had better stop making concessions to Japan. And the United States, unless prepared to abandon the policy of the Open Door, should not acquiesce in Japanese expansion. Japan will not dare risk a war with America. She is not even in a position to compete in naval construction.

CHANG TAO-SHING

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 1940.

THE COURT ISSUE

To the Editor

Two vital problems have been raised in Shanghai. One, now settled, was the demand of the puppet City Government for the handing over of the land deeds entrusted to the S.M.C. by the legitmate municipal administration at the end of 1937, while the other is the puppet demand for control over the Chinese law

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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courts in the International Settlement and French Concession.

Since the withdrawal of the Chinese armies from Shanghai a de facto government has been functioning within the territories formerly controlled by the legal Chinese Government. This de facto administration is demanding control of the courts. The courts, however, were organized and are run on the basis of agreements between China and the various Powers. Though the situation at Shanghai is changed, the status of the two foreign areas remains as before. The Chinese Government which signed the agreements relative to the courts exists at Chungking. No change in the courts can be made legally unless the agreements are properly revised. This means consultation between the legitimate Chinese Government and the Powers concerned. Until and unless the agreements are revised, it is the duty of the Powers to do everything possible to preserve the integrity of the courts against illegal influence and pressure.

T. AICHENG

Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1940.

"STABILIZATION"

To the Editor:

We recently forwarded the following letter to His Excellency, Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador here:

"What right has the Imperial Japanese Government to declare a 'Monroe Doctrine?'

"We strongly protest and challenge Japan's right to assume overlordship over Asia and the South Pacific.

"Japan has long forfeited all rights to be treated as a civilized nation. This so-called 'stabilizing force' was created by military aggression on friendly nations, combined with intrigue, conspiracy, indiscriminate destruction of property and killing of helpless women and children.

"Japan's methods—plain gangsterism—has made it impossible for China, Korea and other neighboring nations to accept Japan's bid for 'coexistence and co-prosperity.' Remember the third article of the Japan-Korea Treaty of Feb. 24, 1904: 'The Imperial Government of Japan definitely guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.'

"Where, oh where is the much-boasted Imperial Honor? Can the leaders of Japan continue to distort the truth in official and semi-official declarations and hope to escape punishment?

"We urge Japan's leaders to heed Abraham Lincoln's advice: 'Those who deny others liberty, deserve it not themselves; under the rule of a just God they cannot long retain it.'"

KILSOO HAAN,
Washington Representative,
Sino-Korean Peoples' League

Washington, D. C.,
July 1, 1940.

KONOYE'S RUIN

To the Editor:

By virtue of the so-called "one party movement," Prince Konoye probably will ruin himself by again playing the role of premier—figurehead, manipulated by the militarists. Will Konoye be able to accomplish anything that he was unable to do before? This is the fifth cabinet since the invasion of China began and is the last trump card of the Japanese warlords.

Let all Chinese therefore cheer up and prepare for one more, the last round, and then see the end of it.

On July 24, thirty-six Japanese planes visited Chengtu, hurling down about 200 bombs over the city. Several places caught fire, but thanks to our energetic fire brigade, all fires were out in three hours. About 200 houses were ruined, but casualties did not exceed 100. We have made much progress in our air-auxiliary forces since last year.

While we experience great dangers here, we also feel anxious about our friends who are threatened in Shanghai by the puppet Wang group who would kick our friendly foreign journalists out of China. One can easily understand why they should try to do this. We hope that all will exercise precautions. It is fine to defy death, but one should not die before his work is completed.

We must have someone who can uphold the torch of justice and righteousness in the "badlands."

WILLIAM L. YU.

Cheeloo University,
Chengtu, Szechwan,
Aug. 2, 1940.

WANG'S MANDARIN

To the Editor:

In your 10th August, 1940 issue there appeared an article by Chester S. Holcombe, about his recent interview with Wang Ching-wei in Nanking. It is apparent that the writer does not know the Chinese language (Mandarin), for in describing Wang Ching-wei in that article he wrote: "Mr. Wang spoke in clear fine Mandarin."

Among Wang Ching-wei's numerous shortcomings is his inability to speak Mandarin well. Despite the fact that he has been in public life for such a long time he still speaks "chopsuey" Mandarin. His pronunciation, intonation, diction, etc. are distinctly Cantonese.

One among his retinue who excels in not being able to speak or write Chinese at all is his biographer, and now his "Minister" of International Publicity, Tang Leang-li. It is shocking to know how anyone claiming to be a Chinese patriot, who has been in Chinese politics for over a decade in China, does not speak any Chinese at all, no matter which Chinese dialect. It is either because he does not care to learn his own language, or is too dumb to master his own mother tongue—or, he is not a Chinese.

Anyhow it somewhat reflects the carelessness and ship-slop manner of Wang Ching-wei in appointing men to responsible positions in his "new government."

T. L. LI.

Shanghai, Aug. 12, 1940.

MRS. F.D.R.'S PLEA

To the Editor:

Chinese here were interested to learn that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote in her daily column to urge the United States to encourage the growth of economic security in China. This referred to the British closure of the Burma Road. Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that what Japan is doing to China, a combination of nations may one day do to the United States. America does not want to engage in war, but she could help China economically. We hope Mrs. Roosevelt's plea will be translated into action.

MU WEN-FU

Chungking, July 27, 1940.

QUITE SATISFACTORY

To the Editor:

I hope you will understand that instead of renewing my subscription, I am contributing the sum to the China Medical Relief Fund. Unfortunately I am not financially able to squeeze out sufficient from my limited resources for both. It is pathetic that so many Americans who are deeply interested in China, are now so handicapped in helping China when the country needs us most. I have found your magazine most interesting and have always showed the copies to my friends.

MRS. D.W.M.

New York City, July 4, 1940.

UNITY RESTORED?

To the Editor:

A most important political development took place in Chungking early this month—the reported settlement of Kuomintang-Communist differences which on several occasions have threatened the internal unity of China in the face of aggression. Thanks to the skillful statesmanship of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the differences have been solved by peaceful negotiations. Henceforth, China will be able to offer more effective resistance to the invaders.

WILLIAM CHANG

Chungking, Aug. 3, 1940

EXCELLENT

To the Editor:

Our librarian tells me that **The China Weekly Review** is an excellent journal and that as soon as our budget is made up, it will be kept on file regularly.

SECRETARY,
Reed College

Portland, Oregon, July 1, 1940.

TRUTH

To the Editor:

I enclose check for a year's subscription to **The China Weekly Review.** It is good to know that you are continuing to do a good job in telling the truth about poor China.

H.V.K.

Garden Place,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
July 8, 1940.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, August 15, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$18.39

Demand buying rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$17.97

Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$65.08

Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$62.95

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

August 14, 1940

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	12⅛
Amer. Waterworks	8¼
Anaconda Copper	19⅛
Bethlehem Steel	74
Chrysler	69½
Elec. Bond & Sh.	6¼
Gen. Motors	44½
Goodyear T. & R.	14⅛
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	22⅛
Lockheed Aircraft	23½
Mont. Ward	39
N. Y. Central	10⅞
Texas Corp	35
U. S. Steel	51⅛

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Oct.	9.27/29
New York Rubber, Sept.	19.65/65
New York Hides, Sept.	8.41/43
Chicago Wheat, Sept.	72¾/72⅞
Chicago Corn, Sept.	60½/60⅝
New York Sugar, No. 4, Sept.	0.65⅛B/66A

B—Bid. A—Asked.

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BRITISH TROOPS WITHDRAWING FROM CHINA—IS IT MORE APPEASEMENT?

WIDELY differing interpretations have been placed upon the action of the British Government in deciding to withdraw all British troops from China. In some quarters it has been construed as another move to appease Japan, in others as a withdrawal from strategically untenable positions to enable Britain to concentrate efforts for resisting attempted Japanese encroachments in other and more important Empire positions in the Far East.

Announcement of the impending withdrawal, which was already taking place this week, was made Aug. 9 by the War Office in London, which said that the troops were to be employed in service elsewhere. The forces involved are two battalions of British infantry, with ancillary units, numbering in all approximately 2,000 officers and men in Shanghai and North China. It is believed that they will go, in the first place, to Hongkong.

U. S. SAID INFORMED

Authorititative quarters in London, according to *United Press*, stated that the United States Government had been informed of the intended withdrawal and that Japan had also been notified. The notification to Japan, according to a *Domei* report from Tokyo, was made by Mr. J. J. Henderson, First Secretary of the British Embassy in the Japanese capital. The report contained information not released in London, namely, that Britain reserved all rights under the Peking Protocol of Sept. 7, 1901 until such time as it is amended or abrogated by agreement among the Powers concerned—in other words, the right is reserved to send British troops to China at any time in the future.

The most outstanding reaction to the British announcement was a fresh and heavy slump in the value of the Chinese dollar, quotations declining to between $18.00 and $18.50 to one U.S. dollar.

When the European war broke out last September, Japan "suggested" that all foreign Powers withdraw their armed forces from China. Britain responded shortly thereafter by reducing the North China garrison. Later, Mayor Fu Siao-en, mayor of the puppet Shanghai Municipality, "requested" the withdrawal of foreign troops from Shanghai, but nothing happened.

THEY WANT THE SECTORS

The local Japanese army organ, *Tairiku Shimpo*, declared last Saturday that "there is no question" but that the British defense sectors in Shanghai should be transferred to the Japanese, adding: "No matter on what grounds the evacuation of the British forces was based, there is no doubt that the British authorities have accepted the Japanese demand that the armed forces of belligerent European Powers within the Japanese-controlled areas of China be evacuated in order to prevent untoward incidents."

At the same time, there has been talk locally of the evacuated British defense sectors being taken over by fresh forces of the United States Marine Corps. In this connection, the *Domei* agency issued a report from Honolulu on August 10 stating it was "reliably learned" that approximately 700 American "sailors" had left Honolulu for Shanghai to reinforce the American garrison in this city.

The announcement of the British withdrawal was featured prominently on the front pages of the newspapers in Japan, where the general tendency was to assume, said *Reuter* in a report from the Nippon capital, that British soldiers, once outside China, would never return, despite the British reservation of rights under the Peking Protocol. In the view of the Tokyo *Asahi*, the British move is a "small device" which "cannot but be

Saving the English Language

An English professor and a Chinese girl are engaged in the interesting task of "saving the English language" for future generations in the Western Hemisphere. The professor is Ivor Armstrong Richards, former teacher at Tsing Hua University, Peiping, and the Chinese girl is Miss T'an Pin Pin, 24 years old, who has been attending school in the United States. Prof. Richards is a fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, who collaborated with C. K. Ogden in the development and propagation of the international language called Basic English. Basic English is a simplified form of English which contains only 850 words, by which it is possible to express practically any idea. Recently the Rockefeller Foundation gave Prof. Richards the sum of US$10,000 for use in propagating Basic English in Latin America. Assisted by the Chinese girl, daily broadcasts are conducted over station WRUL at Boston, by short-wave to Latin America. Each lesson is 30 minutes in length and consists of brief news reports, features and the daily lesson. According to a report in *Time* the promoters of the campaign are worried because Miss T'an has announced her intention of returning to China this fall in order to get married. Prof. Richards, in a recent interview, said that "unless Hitler is beaten, the English language will be out in 100 years, excepting in certain sections of the United States."

regarded as a last expedient on the eve of Germany's landing on English soil. If Britain sincerely desires a rapprochement (with Japan) it will be necessary for her immediately to rebuild her Far Eastern policy, fundamentally, in order to cooperate positively with Japan."

Competent observers in Tokyo, according to *Domei*, believed that Britain's sudden, but not unexpected decision to withdraw her troops from China has a two-fold significance, first as a measure of appeasement towards Japan, and secondly as a step towards the actual augmentation of British forces at some other point or points in the Far East.

PUPPETS ARE PLEASED

The puppets, according to a *Transocean* report from Nanking on August 11, hailed the British decision to withdraw "as a success of the policy aiming at the gradual abolition of treaties conceding unilateral privileges to foreigners." Wang Ching-wei's *Central Press Service* the same day opined that the British move would "considerably ease the growing tension in Anglo-Japanese relations and dissipate the war-clouds gathering in the Far East." There followed this further expression of view: "To stop the spread of the world war from Europe to the Far East, we must not only stop the Americans from taking over British rights in the Far East, but also demand the speedy withdrawal of the troops of other foreign Powers in China."

Chinese circles in Chungking, according to *Reuter*, were divided in their views of the British withdrawal. Some believed it indicated British preparations for the worst eventuality in the Far East, requiring concentration of efforts to defend Hongkong and Singapore, while others feared the withdrawal was the result of an understanding with Japan, whereby Britain agreed to withdraw troops from China in exchange for a Japanese undertaking to delay an attack on Hongkong. The *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese daily in Shanghai, believes that the withdrawal was solely intended to strengthen British defenses in Hongkong, Singapore and Burma, that it was not intended as a gesture of appeasement towards Japan, and that it does not indicate a stiffening of British policy in the Far East.

WASHINGTON REACTIONS

First reactions in Washington to the news of the British withdrawal, were unfavorable, but according to *Reuter* these reactions quickly gave place to "hopeful speculation whether it means the end of British appeasement of Japan." There was growing in the American capital, said the British agency, a belief that Britain is clearing her China decks of isolated troops for a showdown if Japan insists on one. It was recalled that the Japanese long ago called foreign troops in Shanghai and North China "hostages," and it was thought that Britain was removing her hostages for such eventualities as the Japanese might force.

In his regular weekly column in the *Sunday Mercury*, H.G.W. Woodhead expressed the view that the British decision to withdraw had been reached "simply and solely on the grounds of military necessity." It would, he said, seriously affect public confidence among all nationalities in Shanghai, and it would be idle to ignore the fact that unless the U. S. Marines took over the British Defence Sectors, further serious encroachments upon the policing and administration of the International Settlement may occur. But—"The British community in Shanghai . . must look upon its (British Garrison's) removal as one of the unpleasant sacrifices demanded by the present war."

At the instance of Rear-Admiral Moriji Takeda, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, who is chairman of the Shanghai Joint Defense Committee, commanders of the foreign garrisons in Shanghai were due to meet on Thursday of this week to decide on the disposition of the British defense sectors, one of which lies in the Western District of the city and is adjacent to the Badlands, while the others embrace the entire downtown part of the Settlement and West Hongkew. Those to attend included the British, American, Italian and Japanese commanders. The commanders of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the French Garrison, also representatives of the Japanese Army, were to attend as observers.

On Monday of this week, Col. de Witt Peck, commander of the U. S. Fourth Marines, called a meeting of the foreign commanders to discuss the disposition of the British defense sectors. According to rumor, Col. Peck, in agreement with the British commander, Major-Gen. F. Keith Simmons, was to present a proposal for the assumption of control by his forces. But Admiral Takeda, apparently having a plan of his own which required working out, reportedly refused to attend. Later he himself summoned a meeting for Thursday. Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, returned to Shanghai from Tsingtao and was expected to maintain close contact with the Marine commander at Thursday's conference.

The *Tairiku Shimpo*, Japanese Army organ, declared on Monday that Japan would "flatly oppose" any suggestion that the British Defense Sectors be taken over by the U.S. Marines. This would hardly be possible in any case, unless the present force of Marines were augmented, and the State Department in Washington had intimated as early as last Sunday, according to a *Havas* report, that the sending of reinforcements to Shanghai was not contemplated.

Another indication of the Japanese attitude was given by the spokesman of the Foreign Office in Tokyo on Aug. 12. In solving the question of who should take over the British sectors, he said, two factors should be considered, namely, that Japan was responsible for maintaining peace and order in the neighboring territory, and that the situation prevailing in China had so altered that there was no longer any need for foreign troops to maintain order.

If the Marines took over the British sectors, this might very well mean the beginning of the end of the reign of lawlessness in the Badlands. Since the Japanese have a big vested interest in Badlands vice and crime, their opposition to any such arrangement is understandable. Much more important from the point of view of most Shanghai residents, however, is the central district of the International Settlement wherein are situated all the big foreign and Chinese banks and commercial houses. The prospect of this section becoming a second Hongkew, with Japanese soldiers displaying their customary arbitrariness to all and sundry, is not at all a pleasant one. The Japanese would not merely "police" the area but dominate it. Security would be at an end, and there would be no public appeal against the worst features of Japanese army rule, for one of the first things the Japanese would do would be to stamp out the free press that has been able to exist here.

That important sections of Chinese opinion favor assumption of policing duties in the British sectors by the forces of the United States was indicated by the vernacular daily *Shen Chow Jih Pao*, which said that if the British Government does not wish to abandon British interests in the Far East, it should hand over the British defense sectors to the American authorities. Nanking puppets strongly opposed the Americans taking over the British sectors.

Gasoline Embargo and the Question of Japanese-American Relations

THE full text of the American reply to the Japanese protest against the U. S. embargo on the export of aircraft gasoline—handed to the Tokyo Foreign Office on August 12—has not been disclosed. Reports from Japan early in the week indicated that the American reply stated the gasoline embargo was not directed against Japan, "but was due purely to military necessity." A *Domei* message said the American note emphasized that the U. S. Government "had no intention of discriminating against Japan, hence could make no concessions to representations from any nation as the embargo measure was taken because of military necessity."

One wonders whether the Japanese felt reassured by the American reply?

An article by *United Press* from San Francisco on August 8 stated that since most of Japan's purchases of gasoline had been made from California firms, it was possible to check up quite accurately on stocks available in Japan. The report indicated that Japan's purchases of aviation gasoline had decreased in the first half of the present year, the reason not being apparent. However, California oil experts were convinced that Japan was not in a position to embark on further extensive adventures.

The report stated that Japan began heavy purchases of gasoline and other oils in California two years ago, her object being to build up and maintain a six months' supply. Whether the Japanese succeeded in their ambitious plan to build up reserves equivalent to six months' consumption, was not known, stated the report. Oil experts argued that if Japan contemplated any more extensive moves in the Far East she would have to lay in far larger stocks of oil than she now has.

The fact that purchases had fallen off the first of the year and drastic rationing had been resorted to in Japan in order to conserve stocks, led to the belief that the oil situation was too acute to permit new undertakings. It was admitted, however, that the very fact of the oil shortage might drive Japan to make a military gesture toward Malaya or the Netherlands East Indies.

Some idea of the extent of Japanese oil purchases was indicated in figures provided by California oil statistics. It was claimed that throughout 1939 Japanese purchases, with the exception of January, totaled more than 2,000,000 bls. monthly. Since January, 1940, when Japan purchased 2,415,000 barrels, there has been a steady decline in Japan's purchases. In March and May Japan purchased over 1,800,000 barrels, but since that time her purchases had averaged slightly above 1,400,000 barrels monthly.

Since purchases in April, 1939, had amounted to 2,900,000 barrels and in November to 2,513,000 barrels, the gradual falling off in the early months of this year, was thought to indicate that Japan had possibly built her reserves up to exceed the six months' consumption. The extent of these purchases, indicating Japan's reliance on the United States as a chief source of supply, made it evident that an American embargo on oil would be the United States' best weapon for curbing any ambitious project on Japan's part that might be regarded as inimical to American interests in the Far East.

The *China Evening News*, leading Chinese newspaper, also presented some interesting statistics on the extent of Japan's oil purchases. The paper said that in 1937, Japan purchased US$38,583,787 worth of oil in California. In 1938 the amount purchased was US$45,424,529, and in 1939 the amount purchased was US$43,022,227. The number of barrels of oil purchased in California in 1939 was 27,408,190. Aside from these purchases, the Japanese bought smaller quantities in the Netherlands East Indies.

The Chinese paper, apparently well informed on the subject, said that Japan's land and air forces, not including the Navy, had consumed 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of fuel annually. Oil became Japan's largest item of import, amounting to 20% of the country's total imports.

Japan's shortage of exchange, in the opinion of the Chinese writer, was largely responsible for the failure to build up great stores of liquid fuel. Total production of oil in Japan was placed at 368,000 tons annually, only a fraction of the country's total production. Japan has spent vast sums in an attempt to develop independent supplies. One project, distillation from coal, was expected to be in operation by the end of 1941, but was not thought practical as it would require 8,000,000 tons of coal. Japan also is working on 60 alcohol distilleries, to be completed by 1943. It was also doubted that

Still Thinks Uncle Sam Is Bluffing

This cartoon in the Japanese-controlled Chinese-language newspaper, Hsin Shun Pao, published in the Hongkew section, pictures Uncle Sam in the act of trying to "scare" Japan with a big navy and embargo declarations, while watching his money bags to which he is chained. The ship is labeled "embargo" while the Japanese figure is shown holding a Samurai sword, emblem of Nippon honor and patriotism.

this plan would succeed due to shortage of raw products necessary for the manufacturing process. Summarizing the various factors, the editor of the Chinese paper was convinced that the serious shortage of oil in Japan would seriously effect Japan's future military operations.

A *Reuter* report from Chungking, referring to China's oil problem stated that two plants were in process of construction on the border of Kansu, which would distil gasoline from Chinese oil wells in that area. It was claimed that Japan's predicament over the embargo was much greater than China's.

The Tokyo police, on August 11, warned owners of private automobiles that they would be deprived of their gasoline ration tickets if they used their cars to visit places of entertainment. The ban included race tracks, golf links and houses of prostitution. Police were stationed at amusement places to take down license numbers of private cars seen.

A message by the French *Havas* service from Tokyo on August 11 said that the Japanese were closely watching public opinion in the United States as comment in the American press on the Konoye Government's statement of foreign policy indicated there was little room for improvement in the relations of the two countries. Commenting on the trade situation, the *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe) said,

"Trade between Japan and the United States has been declining steadily, particularly since the ban placed by Washington on the export of machine tools, scrap iron and petroleum. Orders for goods for the Christmas markets received in Japan from America show a marked decrease this year as compared with an average twelve month period. This is causing concern in exchange circles.

"Silk exports, the most important item in Japan's trade with the United States, have been very poor so far this year. They never exceeded 20,000 bales a month except in July when they reached 20,000 bales. Compared with the corresponding period last year, even July exports showed a drop of one-third.

"The declining trade between the two countries is expected to become more conspicuous in view of the present international situation. Japan will become less dependent on America and it is therefore considered necessary that the industrial and trade systems in Japan be adjusted without delay."

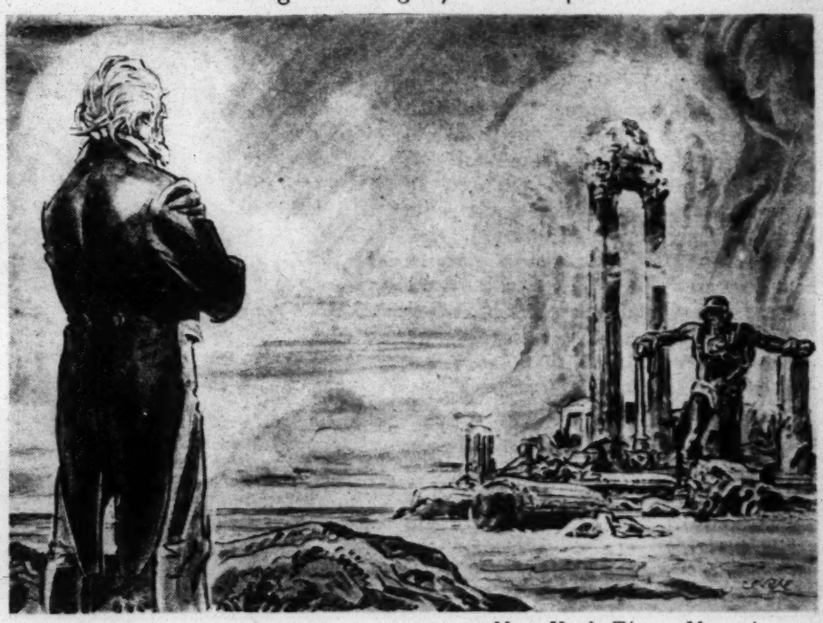
Indications were that while Japan's activities were being watched closely, there was unmistakable evidence that the United States desired to avoid an open break with Japan, particularly while Anglo-Japanese tension was increasing. However, it was indicated that the export license power would be used on an "hour-to-hour basis." The U. S. was prepared to act generously as regards shipments of petroleum and scrap metal to Japan, if Japan would show a similar liberal policy toward American interests and nationals in the Far East.

The embargo provision, empowering the President to prevent export of war materials, was included in the Act to Expedite the Strengthening of National Defense. It was inserted in the bill upon the request of the War Department and was to the following effect,

"Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material or supply necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10.000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this act shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide..."

Late in June, when the situation became critical in Europe, there suddenly developed a fear complex that the United States might be dragged into the war. In view of this situation, it was suggested that the United States should patch up its troubles with Japan, in order to have a free hand in dealing with the Hitler menace in Europe. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who was one of the first to advocate cancellation of the Japanese-American commercial treaty last year, suddenly altered his point of view and declared, "In facing our new vicissitudes, we could serve our defense preparations no more realistically than to write a new commercial treaty with Japan—if reasonably possible—which would stabilize our relations in the Far East, where we most

Facing the Tragedy of Europe



New York Times Magazine

emphatically confront a condition, not a theory. A pacified Pacific could be almost equivalent to half a navy in our scheme of defense."

Probably the best answer to the appeasement suggestion was made by *The Chicago Daily News*, "We think the (appeasement) idea as illustory as it is dangerous.. In order to make a deal with Japan today, we would have to condone, openly or covertly, its treaty-breaking invasions of China. We would have to betray not only our Chinese friends, but also more than a hundred years of American policy in the Far East. We would be imitating, in effect, the worst and most dangerous aspects of Britain's appeasement efforts.

"And once we had made the deal, of what use would it be? Japan has deliberately broken one solemn treaty with us. Why should it keep another, any longer than its own interest required? What guarantee would we have that, at the first opportunity, Japan would not gang up against us with the rest of our enemies?

"No, there is only way for us to be secure. We must make ourselves able, by combined sea and air power, supported by a sufficient army, to wage war, if need be, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. No diplomacy, no scheming, no wishful thinking, no device, nothing whatever can ease us now from this painful necessity, short of a miracle—the miracle of an Allied victory over Hitler."

Of special interest in China was an article on the subject in *The Nation* (July 20) which was written by M. Thomas Tchou, Chinese writer and lecturer. Mr. Tchou said, "almost immediately after the British gave in to the Japanese at Tientsin, new Japanese pressure was put on Hongkong in an effort to force Britain to close the Burma Road, over which supplies were going to free China. Within two weeks of France's surrender,

"Loitering With Honorable Intent—?"

Manchester Evening News

Japan extended its tentacles to Indo-China, and on June 29 Foreign Minister Arita announced the expansion of the 'New Order in East Asia' into a 'Monroe Doctrine,' with Japan as the 'stabilizing force' for East Asia and the South Seas, a vast territory now ruled by Britain France, Netherlands and the United States . . ."

British "Appease" Japanese With An American Radio Station

THE British capitulation to the Japanese military authorities at Tientsin, the full terms of which never have been disclosed, has caused serious complications, possibly resulting in the early closure of the American-owned and operated radio station, located in the British Concession in the north China port.

Although the American proprietors of the radio station realized that the Japanese military authorities had been pressing the British to close the station, the first knowledge they had that the situation had reached a critical stage was last week when the British Consul-General notified the Americans that the station must be closed on August 20, otherwise the British Concession authorities would take action.

When the British Consul-General was asked for an explanation of the strange order, the Americans were astonished to learn that the British Ambassador in Japan, Sir Robert Craigie, had promised the Japanese military authorities that the American radio plant would be dismantled. The manager of the American station immediately referred the matter to the American consular authorities and in addition the American Chambers of Commerce at Tientsin and Shanghai and the American Association at Shanghai have sent strong protests to the State Department opposing the closure of the radio plant and questioning the authority of the British officials to close it, even though the Concession regulations are said to contain a clause concerning the operation of radio establishments. The British Consul-General refused to disclose the text of the regulation or the terms of the secret deal with the Japanese which had been negotiated by the British Ambassador.

That the British agreement to close the American plant was more far-reaching than originally suspected was disclosed a few days ago when the Japanese began stringing wires in the British Concession, indicating the Japanese intention to open a large sending and receiving station in the British Concession. The Japanese also have rented extensive office space in the Concession for their establishment.

While the Americans were aware of Japanese opposition to their radio plant, their first hint of Japanese intentions to obtain control of the station was several weeks ago when the Japanese made an offer to purchase the equipment. The offer was transmitted to the Americans through the British Consulate-General. The refusal of the Americans to sell the radio station apparently precipitated the Anglo-Japanese decision to force the station to cease operation.

The closure of the American radio establishment in Tientsin would leave the American commercial community—as well as other foreign groups, including the British—completely isolated and dependent upon Japanese-censored communications services. Although the American station charges rates greatly in excess of those charged by the competing Japanese service, the fact that the American station is uncensored and is operated efficiently, has caused most of the commercial and press radio business of the port to gravitate to the American station.

It was reported this week that British commercial and banking interests at Tientsin are equally incensed at the action of the British Ambassador in Tokyo in consenting to close the American station. It was stated that they have voiced their opposition to a closure of the station to the British Consul-General, but have not received any encouragement as the deal apparently was included in the general Tientsin agreement whereby the British authorities agreed to permit the Japanese to station their gendarmes in the British Concession and arrest Chinese almost at will, as well as other arrangements which have not yet been disclosed. It was in exchange for these concessions that the Japanese military authorities agreed to withdraw their sentries from the borders of the British Concession where they had been persecuting foreigners for many months.

When the Japanese occupied the terrain about Tientsin they seized all Chinese communications services, including the offices of Radio Corporation of America, which operated through the Chinese Government Radio Administration (CGRA). Since the Japanese action resulted in a complete paralysis of communications in North China—as at Shanghai—the Americans, with the support of other foreigners, established their own independent station, for which they later were given an operating license by the Chinese Government at Chungking, thus legalizing the station.

Later the Japanese military lumped all Chinese communications facilities, telephones, telegraphs and radio—into a so-called "North China Telecomunications Company," which is operated in conjunction with the military establishment. The Japanese company has no official status in Japan and has been strongly opposed by officials of the Tokyo Ministry of Communications who allegedly regard it as a "racket" of the military establishment in North China. A similar situation exists at Shanghai where the former Chinese telegraphs, telephones and radio interests, which were seized by the Japanese military authorities, have been handed over for operation to a so-called Central China Telecommunications Company, which is operated as an adjunct of the military establishment here.

Since the Japanese companies in Tientsin and Shanghai operate independently, the closure of the American station would result in a complete cutting off of direct instantaneous radio communication between the two cities for either commercial or news messages. It is said that if the Japanese succeed in closing the American station they plan to relay all messages between Shangha and Tientsin through Tokyo, thus permitting Tokyo censors to inspect all messages. That this will result in delays and interference with private commercial transactions as well as news messages is generally realized. It was reported that some trial messages dispatched to addresses in Shanghai over the Japanese circuit at Tientsin, were delayed in some cases as long as 24 hours. Whether this was due to censorship in Tokyo or inefficiency, or both, was not known.

Americans as well as other foreigners in Tientsin regard the Japanese action—and British compliance—as another nail, possibly the last one, in the closure of the Open Door for trade of all nations except Japan in north China. American organizations which have wired protests to Washington have urged the U. S. Government to adopt retaliatory measures, possibly an extension of the American embargo. Since the Japanese communication companies in China never have been recognized by the U. S. Federal Communications Commission, it is thought likely that the American authorities might refuse to grant the Japanese permission to transmit messages to the United States in the event they attempted to interfere with the operation of independent American stations in China.

JAPANESE NOW "POLICE" BRITISH TIENTSIN CONCESSION

According to authoritative reports from Tientsin, the Japanese have established a so-called "gendarmerie headquarters" in the former residence of the Japanese Consul-General, located on Victoria Road, directly opposite the Tientsin Club and only a block from the British Municipal Building. The Japanese maintain a large force of plain-clothes men who spend their time "investigating" Chinese activities in the Concession. Practically every morning they present the British police with long lists of alleged "communists" "guerrillas," or "pro-Chungking" elements. The British police have no choice but to accompany the Japanese gendarmes who proceed to search the homes or business premises of the suspected Chinese. Often as many as 20 to 30 Chinese, business and professional men, and coolies, are brought into the police station for "investigation." In the event the Japanese claim they have found anything of an incriminating character, the unfortunate Chinese is taken to the Japanese-occupied area and that usually is the last heard of the man. A similar situation prevails in the French Concession, according to *The Review's* informant.

Japan's Anti-British Campaign in Full Swing as Tokyo Once More Sets its Face Toward the Axis Powers

COMMENTING on the arrests of Britions in Japan in our issue of Aug. 3, we wrote: "The concerted character of the arrests, and the obvious fact that the men taken into custody were selected for their prominence and representative positions, shows that much more is involved than a simple question of possible offences which the arrestees may have committed. A deliberate and calculated anti-British drive has been started. It may well be that it heralds an important turn in Japanese foreign policy—a turn toward active collaboration with the Axis Powers in Europe."

This view of the matter has now been confirmed to the hilt. In a press interview on Aug. 10, reported by the *Havas* agency, Mr. Akira Kazami, Japanese Minister of Justice, declared that the Britons had been arrested on charges of espionage "based strictly on evidence in hand," and with simulated indignation added that to ascribe them to expediencies of foreign policy would be "to libel the integrity of the judiciary."

Well and good! But Mr. Kazami is then obliged to explain why several of the arrested men have been released without any charges being preferred against them, for it is reported that only six of the sixteen arrested are now being detained. An explanation is also necessary for the fact that the arrests have been followed by a rip-roaring anti-British campaign throughout Japan and extending into the Japanese sphere of power in China. This campaign reached a high-point on Monday of this week when, according to *Domei*, thousands of Tokyo citizens, municipal assemblymen and representatives of the six largest cities and more than 30 towns throughout Japan crowded the Hibiya Public Hall in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, for a "national anti-British rally" sponsored by the Anti-British League in Tokyo. Speakers denounced Great Britain and emphasized the necessity for strengthening the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome Axis.

Three resolutions were passed. The first, addressed to the Premier and the Foreign, War and Navy Ministers, demanded that the Japanese Government open a diplomatic offensive to achieve the autonomy of East Asia and that it forge ahead with the execution of a "vigorous policy" towards Great Britain. The second resolution, sent to the British Embassy, branded Great Britain as leader of the Powers favoring Chiang Kai-shek's regime in China and as the "enemy of East Asia," and urged Britain to adopt a "hands-off" policy in this part of the world. The third resolution went to the German and Italian embassies. It pledged Japanese determination to "crush Great Britain by strengthening the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome Axis" and the cooperation of Japan in the construction of a "new order" in the world together with Germany and Italy. Other cities in Japan witnessed similar violent outbursts.

Had the Japanese Government disapproved of these demonstrations they could never have been held, and there can be no doubt that they were directly inspired by government quarters. The British Consulate at Osaka requested a police guard against demonstrators in that city, but this was refused. Japanese interpreters working in the Consulate have been ordered by patriotic bodies to resign, while servants employed in private houses of the British Embassy in Tokyo have been threatened with death if they do not quit.

Yet people are asked to believe that the sudden arrests of Britons in Japan late last month, which proved to be the signal for the current anti-British campaign, are purely a judicial matter having no connection with Japan's foreign policy. Whatever else they may be, Japanese officialdom are certainly not expert liars.

The current anti-British campaign is being made to serve several devious Japanese ends and its effects are being felt here in Shanghai. On Aug. 10, for the second time within several days, the *Tairiku Shimpo*, local Japanese Army organ, launched an attack on the Special Branch (political) of the Shanghai Municipal Police, which it described as an espionage net-work employed by Great Britain. When it is borne in mind that the Special Branch of the S.M.P. maintains most intimate contacts with the Japanese authorities in this city, and that it, more than any other, has been an instrument of local British appeasement toward Dai Nippon, the absurdity of this charge becomes obvious.

Japan's purpose is to take full advantage of Britain's embarrassment in the West in order to wring the utmost concessions from her in the East—or, failing that, to make the British position untenable to the point of withdrawal. Japan thus serves both her own aims and those of the European Axis. Unless there is an early turn in the European situation in Britain's favor, there can be little doubt that the Japanese will accomplish their aim—provided, of course, the United States does not step more actively into the picture.

Lennox Simpson's Death and More About the Cox Case

LAST week we raised some pertinent questions with regard to the circumstances in which Mr. Melville James Cox, chief correspondent of the Reuter agency in Japan, met his death in the headquarters of the gendarmerie in Tokyo on July 29. Since then, news has been received that another well-known Briton, arrested by the Japanese in Dairen, has died under circumstances equally suspicious. We are referring to Mr. E. Lennox Simpson. Before discussing the Simpson case, however, there is one more fact in the Cox case which merits exposure. Perhaps the Japanese will be more eager to explain this than they have been to answer the questions we posed last week.

After Mr. Cox had "jumped" from the third floor (fourth floor American style) of the Gendarmerie Headquarters, his body was examined by doctors, including an American medical man. According to information received here from entirely reliable sources, the doctors all noticed numerous marks of what appeared to be hypodermic injections on the body of the deceased, most of them on one leg. There were about 24 of these marks, and the doctors were of the opinion that the injections, whatever they were, had been made so recently as to suggest that they were inflicted while Mr. Cox was in the custody of the gendarmes. Just prior to his arrest Mr. Cox was known to be in good health and certainly not suffering from any ailment which would require 24 injections.

Unless the Japanese can explain away these hypodermic punctures, the already deep-seated public suspicion that Mr. Cox was murdered in the Gendarmerie Headquarters will be greatly strengthened. Hypodermic injections in considerable number, administered within a brief space of time, suggest but one thing—drugging. A drugged man can often be "induced" to commit suicide. In other words, a man can be murdered in this way and his death made to appear voluntary. Is this what happened in the case of Mr. Cox? Let the Japanese explain—if they can.

Now for the Simpson case. Only last week-end was it learned in Shanghai that Mr. E. Lennox Simpson, prominent British resident of Dairen, had died in hospital in that city. The bald facts as received here are as follows: Mr. Simpson was arrested June 26 by the Japanese authorities on charges of engaging in illegal transactions in Manchurian and Japanese currency. He was released on July 1 without being brought to trial, and died in hospital on July 12. The fact of his death was veiled in secrecy for nearly a month. Mystery is lent to the affair by the further fact that on July 22—10 days after he reportedly died in hospital—the Dairen office of the *Havas* agency sent out a dispatch stating that Mr. Simpson had been ordered to leave the port because of his alleged illegal currency dealings. Why did the Japanese authorities at Dairen deliberately conceal the fact of Mr. Simpson's death?

The *Havas* agency also stated that Mr. Simpson had been under police surveillance for some time because he had sent "anti-Manchukuo" articles to foreign news agencies and periodicals. This was undoubtedly the real reason why he fell foul of the Japanese police, and the allegation of illicit currency dealings was probably a trumped-up charge to hide the fact that Mr. Simpson was being persecuted for his independent views and writings.

Where Mr. Cox Died

Press Union photo

This picture, supplied by the Japanese Press Union, is of the Gendarmerie Headquarters building in Tokyo and is intended to show the course of the "leap" which caused the death of Mr. Melville James Cox (inset), Reuters chief correspondent in Japan. According to official Japanese announcements on the day of his death, Mr. Cox jumped to his death from the second floor of the building, but this photo, with an "X" marking the window from which the jump was allegedly made, indicates that Mr. Cox jumped from the third floor (fourth floor American style). The contradiction still awaits explanation, as do other questionable aspects of the tragic affair.

But the main points requiring investigation are these: Were the conditions in the Dairen jail so bad, or did Mr. Simpson receive such bad treatment during his five days' confinement, that hospitalization became necessary? If not, why did he have to go to hospital? Above all, why was his death kept secret for a whole month? A reliable source arriving here from Dairen has stated that Mr. Simpson's death was widely known in that city, although residents were afraid to talk about it except in extreme secrecy. The news didn't reach the outer world obviously because of Japanese censorship. Evidently the Japanese had something to hide.

The late Mr. Simpson was very well-known in the Far East. He had resided in Manchuria for many years and kept a bookstore in Dairen at the time of his arrest, besides engaging in journalism. Previously he had published an English-language newspaper in Harbin, the *Harbin Herald*, but was compelled to leave Harbin when the Japanese took over in 1932. His brother, the late Bertram Lennox Simpson, who used the pen-name of Putnam Weale, was murdered by Chinese gunmen in Tientsin in 1930, when he was Commissioner of Customs in that city. He had made himself abnoxious to Chinese patriots by accepting office as Customs Commissioner under the so-called "Northern Military Coalition," which included Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Wang Ching-wei. Now, ten years later, his brother has died under circumstances suggesting martyrdom—if unintentional—to China's cause.

Another American Diplomat Gets Himself into Hot Water

AMERICA's career diplomats are usually models of discretion, but those who are not dependent upon their posts for their bread and butter sometimes break loose from the fetters of service regulations and air opinions which cause embarrassment to the administration in Washington. The latest case in point is Mr. John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, who has been recalled from his post for exceeding the bounds of diplomatic discretion.

In interviews with correspondents in London last week, Ambassador Cuhady said things that caused the British to growl and the Nazis to chuckle. The decision of King Leopold of the Belgians to capitulate to the Germans, he said, would be applauded when all the facts were known. History, he added, would show that the King informed the Allies of his decision at least three days in advance, whereas both the British and French claimed at the time that they had received no notice and that King Leopold had virtually stabbed them in the back.

Mr. Cudahy also told the correspondents that Britain's blockade would probably cause a famine in Belgium in the coming months and intimated that he would advocate the sending of American supplies to mitigate the distress. The remark by Mr. Cudahy that seemed to cut the most—in England and America—was his assertion that German troops occupying Belgium probably behaved better than American soldiers would do in similar circumstances.

President Roosevelt promptly ordered the recall of Mr. Cudahy, although the latter is one of his personal friends. The State Department was equally prompt in stating that the Ambassador had acted contrary to standing instructions, and that the views expressed were those of Mr. Cudahy and not those of the State Department. Upon departing for home, Mr. Cudahy said: "I know I am going home to be crucified, but the truth must be told."

Like most of America's ambassadors in the leading capitals of the world (Tokyo and Chungking are the two notable exceptions), Mr. Cudahy is a man of great wealth, being a member of the great Chicago packing firm which bears his name. He evidently holds sufficiently strong views on the subjects he talked about to risk recall, for he is not dependent on his diplomatic salary. His advocacy of relief for Belgium bore first fruit on August 8 when Representative Ambrose J. Kennedy, Democrat of Maryland, introduced a resolution in Congress to authorize President Roosevelt to appoint a relief committee to study the food situation in Europe, with ex-President Herbert Hoover as chairman.

The diplomatic indiscretion of Ambassador Cudahy recalls the similar case of Mr. James Cromwell, who got himself into hot water last March when, as United States Minister to Canada, he delivered a speech in Toronto in which he give a pasting to the Nazis and handed out praise to Britain and France for their "humanitarian rule." Mr. Cromwell lost his job, too, but that didn't worry him much since he is the husband of Doris Duke and her tobacco millions. American politicians and a section of the American press make a practice of referring to the country's leading ambassadorial representatives as "playboy diplomats" because of the wealth which makes them independent of their appointments.

France Collapsed From Internal Decay

By Ralph Delahaye Paine Jr.

Editor's Note:—The following article appeared in the July 8 issue of the American magazine "Life". Written by the head of the European staff of "Life" and "Time" magazines, it was cabled from Lisbon, the author having left Paris on June 11, three days before the German occupation of the French capital. It is the first effort by an American correspondent to delve beneath the surface and discover the real underlying causes of the French military collapse. The writer discovered the decay which brought on the debacle in the cowardice, ineptitude and pro-fascist attitude of the ruling circles of French society. One gets the impression that the French ruling class, taken as a whole, was in reality a huge "Fifth Column" which ensured the Nazi victory.

FRANCE was not conquered in 43 days. France collapsed in 43 days. The French defeated themselves and they know it.

What happened was the logical consequence of the last ten years of French social and political history and if there had been less misty-eyed journalism, the world would have been better prepared for the shock. There was relatively little Fifth Column activity.

The French people—essentially good, though perhaps too civilized, given to too much food, drink and above all talk—had forgotten how to work. Two hours for lunch was still the governmental rule, right to the bitter end. As one old lady put it, "we are all responsible for this terrible thing. France needed a lesson, but this is a very cruel one." However, the basic sin for which the French are now punished was their long tolerance of stupid, bureaucratic, corrupt, slothful, hopelessly ineffective leadership.

The final debacle started June 9, the day the Government left Paris. The rapidity and extent of disintegration—morally, economically and militarily—was appalling. For two weeks we have not heard the Germans mentioned except with a kind of impersonal respect. All one hears is bitter recriminations made in an attempt to explain the defeat. Troops are fed up with the people, the Government and officers. People are fed up with troops, officers and Government. The Government and officers are apparently looking after their own skins. Everyone is brokenhearted, angry and expecting the worst.

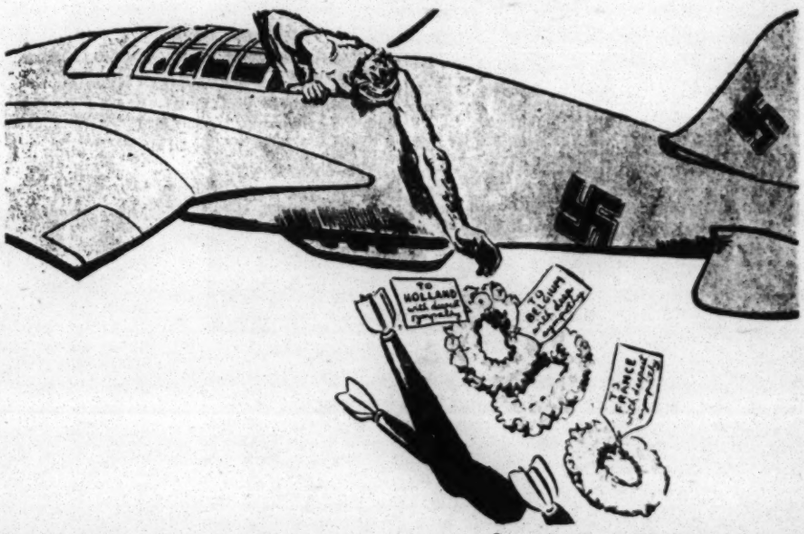
All reports agree that the officers, one of the strong points of the French Army, failed their men and their country. Certainly we saw hundreds among the refugees, evacuating their own wives and families. We noticed the mingling of refugees and defeated troops all the way from Tours—soldiers with families, army trucks with civilians.

Our definite impression was that there has been little hard fighting since the fall of Paris. We saw virtually no wounded at any time, which was explained by the rapid German advance. Considering the numbers involved, casualties are probably surprisingly low. Bombing is a terrifying instrument, but at worst it is child's play compared with intensive artillery preparations and drumfire barrages of the last war. There was no machine-gunning of the roads with refugees and only a small amount of bombing for military purposes. There were no reports of any German frightfulness, unless one considers attacks on military roads containing refugees in that category, and these were confined to northern France.

The idea that the French would fight only when their back was to the wall is another lovely myth. Much of the French Army fought hard and well; thousands of French officers were courageous and loyal. But the old saw about the French Army being the best in the world was a pathetic illusion. Its personal sloppiness was not, as people have naively insisted, a sign of its democracy, but a sign of its inadequacy. Preparations were inadequate, material was inadequate, leadership was inadequate, morale was inadequate. Morale in the first-line troops was actually high, but once a great army starts to crumble nothing will stop the process.

I don't believe the complete rout of Corap's Ninth Army is typical. Five months ago Ninth Army *permissionaires* were talking about discipline difficulties. When it broke, the officers went home to evacuate their families. The men just kept walking. Six hundred were picked up later in Paris cafes. An unconfirmed report says one out of six was shot, along with many officers. When last heard of, Corap was in Paris writing his memoirs, but presumably, along with a number of other similar characters, he was evacuated in the paddy wagon.

"With Deepest Sympathy"



Low in New York Times

Civil disintegration was first evident in the north where workers in some industrial towns awoke to find that civil authorities, factory management and the best families had fled in the night. One of the village authorities, panicked, commandeered a train and put the entire population aboard, chuffed off for Paris, only to be told to go back, go to work.

The headlong evacuation of Paris began on June 9. What was needed was: (1) clear, constant radio directions as to who should go, where to go and how to get there; (2) efficient road policing. There was neither. When the French radio should have been going constantly in an effort to control this incredible population movement, much of it entirely unnecessary, it was playing dance music or repeating over and over stale communiques. The result was utterly demoralizing and went on days and days with half of France fleeing, the other half watching fascinated. Finally the virus of flight would infect watchers and they too would pack and take to the road, not really knowing where they were going or why.

These hordes stripped the countryside of food and, more important, gasoline. Not until last Thursday did the military finally order all refugees to stay put, ending most of the senseless traffic which, in some areas, had paralyzed military operations.

The Government pulled up suddenly on June 14, heading for Bordeaux in shameful bedlam, one feature of which was the spectacle of fat senators with plush cars and lush women demanding priority in miles-long refugee queues at few gas pumps.

"OUR LEADERS HAD THE HEARTS OF RABBITS"

France was not united before the war and the belief that the war had unified it failed to recognize facts. On the contrary, many intelligent Frenchmen thought the war was a very bad idea, preferring a prosperous, if weak, France to a victorious France impoverished by the efforts of forty million people to maintain their ascendancy on the Continent. These were the men of Munich and they governed France until March. There are millions of French workers brought up on Marxism who saw little to fight for in France. The reaction to the news of the peace was complete, bitter grief. A soldier said: "We've been led by men with the hearts of rabbits."

If there was ever a country ripe for revolution, it is France to-day. The rich French refugees on the train to Lisbon hoped the Germans would occupy the the entire country to prevent disorder. Officers trying to claim military priority in the gasoline queues last week were summarily pushed out of line by the embittered civilians. When, in the village of Branne, outside Bordeaux, a group of officerless, hungry, exhausted troops turned up just out of the line, the villagers tried to gouge them on the few bottles of wine they could afford, but then refused to feed them because they couldn't pay. We finally fed them ourselves out of our canned-goods reserve. The next time those soldiers are hungry they'll take what they want and no nonsense.

In Bayonne, on June 21, it was clear that one shot would have touched off a ghastly bloody mess. The city was full of French and foreign fat cats, with big cars and expensive women, just ripe for paving bricks. French troops rescued from Cherbourg had just landed, haggard and hungry. When a terrific thunderstorm came up, these troops threw themselves flat in the mud at the first thunderclap, which made them look foolish and, therefore, sorer than ever. R.A.F. contingents were pouring into the city for evacuation to England, whch looked like more British rattling. The Portuguese consulate was literally besieged, requiring five men with rifles to hold the door. It look two soldiers to get four of us in and one of them got clubbed with a rifle for pushing us too fast. Altogether, the effect was a most dreadful atmosphere, probably not fully realized in America.

Red Badge of Honor

The Baltimore Sun

Stick-Up Man

Baltimore Sun

Moutrie and Co. Report Highest Profit in History of Firm

S. Moutrie and Company, Ltd., piano and organ manufacturers and dealers in music and musical instruments, cleared the highest profit in the long history of the firm, according to report of the annual meeting, held in Shanghai on Aug. 9. The profit amounted to $197,588.65, which, according to Dr. W. J. Isenman, chairman, "was considered satisfactory, even after allowing for depreciation in the value of the Chinese dollar." The Chinese dollar, in relation to American currency, is only worth about one-sixth its previous value. Most of the profits were derived from operations of the firm in China as its activities were curtailed in Hongkong, Singapore and Penang. As a war-time measure the authorities of Malaya had prohibited import of Moutrie pianos, the chairman stated.

Crop Prospects and the Food Import Problem

BY JOHN AHLERS

BOTH Japan and the Nippon-occupied areas of China during the wheat year ended June 30, 1940, and the rice year ending this month, were short of cereals. Prospects for Japanese and Chinese foodstuffs crops in the subsequent wheat and rice years are not yet fully clarified, but indications are that the volume of grain to be harvested again will be short of requirements. The Nipponese sphere of power will continue to figure in the world markets as an important prospective buyer of rice and wheat. Chinese coastal regions from Shanghai southward, as well as Japan proper, will have to import substantial quantities of rice while China proper north of the Yangtsze, and Manchuria, will have to purchase foreign wheat. Free China, on the other hand, is likely to be once more self-sufficient in the field of its food supply.

The United States this year is burdened with a huge wheat surplus, and at the same time confronts the impossibility of marketing its wheat in most of Europe. The same applies to Argentina. The other two large wheat-exporting countries, Australia and Canada, are in a better sales position than the former two by reason of the British Empire's strengthened wartime trade policy of commercial inter-Empire preferences. U.S.A., therefore, this year is looking forward with special interest to wheat sales prospects in China. But American wheat and wheat flour during the past wheat year 1939-40 have not been doing so well out here. Both lost ground to Australian wheat, which in the first half of this calendar year covered two-thirds of China's wheat imports. In flour, Japan in the same period provided slightly more than half of China's imports, but, short of foodstuffs herself, she was able to do so only upon the basis of imports of Australian wheat obtained under a wheat loan which Canberra last winter granted Tokyo as a special favor. Wheat flour directly imported from Australia figured in the second place in Chinese imports, while American flour was third only.

There are several reasons why U.S. wheat and flour, since the outbreak of the European war, do not sell as well in China as do Australian products. Normally, flour mills here have a slight preference for Australian wheat as compared with American wheat for reasons of quality. The former yields, in local opinion, a flour slightly better suited for Chinese baking purposes. But this preference is so slight that a price difference of a few percent in favor of U.S. wheat will easily turn the tables against the Australian commodity. U.S. wheat and flour, however, for some time past have been quoting c.i.f. Shanghai a little higher prices than the Fifth Continent's competing goods, especially since Australian cereals and flour in China may be paid for with free sterling. Thus Australia had over U.S.A. the quality and price advantages. A third important factor working in favor of the former is to be found in the field of conditions of payment. China, in view of the present uncertainties, will import wheat against payment on arrival only. Australian exporters agree with this condition, and can easily afford to do so because the Australian Wheat Board guarantees their Far Eastern exports. U.S. wheat exporters, however, have no such guarantor and mostly insist on substantial advance payments which Shanghai and Tientsin importers cannot concede.

All thought of an eventual U.S.-Australian wheat price war over the Far Eastern markets ought to be discarded as harmful to both foreign interests involved. But something could be done to make U.S. wheat out here a little cheaper, and some arrangement on marketing wheat on the China coast might be brought about between American and Australian exporters. The China market for foreign wheat this year promises to remain attractive. Besides the special wheat purchase of Tientsin, to be financed with the £200,000 specially set aside for this purpose out of the Chinese silver currency reserve funds in North China, China is likley to require this month and during the subsequent ten months a 7,000-ton shipload of foreign wheat every fortnight, making for the current wheat year 1940-41 a total of well above 150,000 tons of wheat, or of flour in terms of wheat. Though prospects of the 1940 China wheat crop are somewhat better than the yield of the last crop, there is no chance for a restoration of the pre-war crop volume which frequently equalled the U.S. wheat harvest. With the bulk of the wheat-growing areas of China inside Japanese-controlled lines, and with the Nipponese more eager than ever to extract from the occupied areas as much foodstuffs as possible, the cereal trade believes that there are little or no chances for an increase in domestic wheat and flour supplies for the China coast cities, especially Shanghai and Tientsin. Manchuria, too, will be in need of foreign wheat, but whether or not the Japanese will allot foreign exchange for wheat purchases on behalf of the Northeastern Provinces still is an open question. Perhaps Manchuria will just have to starve herself through another year.

As regards rice, Japan during the soon ending 1939-40 rice year has been a far bigger importer than China. Experts reliably estimate Japanese rice purchases during the year under review at no less than 1,400,000 tons. The bulk of this huge quantity, i.e. some 600,000 tons, seems to have been purchased in Thailand under as yet not fully clarified special barter conditions. The remainder, about half and half, was provided from Rangoon and Saigon. Weather conditions in Japan this year have not been too favorable for rice cultivation, but it would be entirely exceptional if the weather gods this year should harass Dai Nippon to the past year's extent. Chances are that Japanese and Korean rice crops this year will give higher yields than last year, but that Nippon's foodstuffs self-sufficiency will not yet be restored. As a matter of fact, the rice surplus countries in the Southeast already report Japanese attempts to buy forward rice for delivery during the next rice year. Thailand, as a seller, so far is favored by Japan, but if the Japanese should manage to get a firmer hold of French Indo-China, third largest rice surplus country

Uninterested in Puppet Show

Sin Hua Jih Pao

Chungking cartoon shows Chinese people passing with indifference Japan's "puppet show" at Nanking.

of the world, they might be able to extract from that country rice for nothing, or next to nothing.

China, too, will have to continue rice imoprts on a large scale. Rice crops in the Japanese-occupied areas of Central and South China promise no bigger yield than last year, and the Japanese certainly will continue to buy Yangtsze Valley rice for shipment to Japan in large quantities. Shanghai is likely to have to depend for another year chiefly on foreign rice. In recent months, Shanghai's rice supply was accounted for by native rice to the extent of but some 25 percent, while the other 75 percent of local rice consumption was satisfied by imports. It was the imports of foreign rice which for a long time past kept Shanghai rice prices down, while native China rice was continuously quoted far above the prices paid for Saigon rice. The people of Shanghai daily consume some 8,000 *zah* of rice, three-quarters of which is foreign rice, of which daily Shanghai requirements reach almost 500 tons. Still larger requirements of foreign rice has the province of Kwangtung in the South, where all of the Japanese-controlled area and part of the other districts in times of piece produced far less foodstuffs than they required. A third rice-importing area is Nippon-controlled Swatow.

Weather conditions exceptionally unfavorable to cereals last year, all over the Nipponese sphere of power, badly hampered the growth of cereals and resulted in crop yields far below normal. North China experienced catastrophic floods, and Japan suffered a drought such as had not been seen for many years. This summer, there are drought reports so far only from North Kiangsu, some districts in Manchuria and some in Japan proper. Cereal crop prospects, therefore, if weather conditions do not suddenly change for the worse, are better this year. However, the operation continues of a series of factors which tend to reduce foodstuffs crops in Japan proper and the Nippon-conquered mainland, and these make self-sufficiency illusory. Such factors include the devastation and depopulation of large parts of the countryside in China proper; the oppressive regime in Manchuria of cereal trading monopolies which discourage farmers from expanding or even maintaining the previous extent of foodstuffs cultivation; the increasing shortages in Japan proper of agricultural labor and artificial fertilizers. These latter factors have nothing to do with the weather, but in the ultimate analysis all result from the same source: the Nipponese march of conquest across a large portion of the Far Eastern Continent.

Free China, for a variety of reasons, in respect of foodstuffs is better off than the other parts of China and the Japanese Empire. Farmlands in this part of China have not been devastated. Practically all Chungking-controlled territory in normal years had surplus production of cereals, Agriculturally overpopulated, these areas do not suffer from labor shortage. Artificial fertilizers were never used there. The cultivation of foodstuffs in West and Southwest China during the Sino-Japanese war has been extended, partly as a result of the many new lines of communication which opened new marketing possibilities, and partly at the expense of poppy-growing which has been discontinued over large stretches of arable land. In addition, the past three years favored Free China with extremely good weather conditions which resulted in bumper harvests. Weather conditions in Szechwan and Yunnan early this summer were less favorable, but recently changed for the better in both provinces. Prospects in Free China this year are for cereal crops of good normal averages. To improve upon the inter-provincial distribution of these crops, as well as of large surpluses stored from the last harvest, a new National Food Administration has just been organized, and is endowed with a working capital of no less than Ch.$80,000,000.

New Gambling House Pays Wang Regime $550,000 Monthly

THE controversy which has raged at white heat over the new gambling house, recently opened at No. 346 Ave. Haig, led to disclosures last week that the establishment is paying the Wang Ching-wei regime and its Japanese supporters the sum of $550,000 monthly. It was rumored that the Japanese receive 70%, or approximately $380,000, but this could not be confirmed.

Mayor Fu Siao-en of the local Chinese municipality is said to derive no income from the new gambling house although he did receive "taxes" from the places on Yu Yuen and Jessfield Roads, prior to their closure at the end of July.

The fact that Nanking politicans have been able to increase their income from the gambling and opium-smoking dens from $300,000 a month to $550,000, probably indicates the reason for the decision to close the places which formerly operated in the "badlands" and open a new and more elaborate establishment on Ave. Haig, adjacent to the borders of the International Settlement and French Concession.

An article dealing with the new place, most elaborate opened since the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei administration in Nanking, appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*. The new gambling and opium-smoking den is known as the "Liu Ka," or "Six Nations," due to its incorporation of six establishments which previously operated in the badlands. The new place occupies a palatial Chinese residence, which was seized and the occupants ejected.

It is too early to determine the outcome of the controversy which has been stirred up as a result of the opening of the new gambling and opium-smoking den on the border of the Settlement. Letters published in the local newspapers indicate widespread resentment on the part of residents and property owners who have been exasperated by the introduction into this section of the city of gangsterism and other illegal activities previously confined to the badlands district. A further element which has aroused general complaint was indicated by a correspondent to the following effect:

> "In addition to the nuisance mentioned by other correspondents, there is a more serious nuisance created by the hooting, shouting, banging and general cacaphony of the canaille who frequent this illicit establishment. This vulgar clamor lasts throughout much of the day and most of the night; during the former it seriously affects the comparative tranquility of this residential district and during the latter becomes so atrocious as to deprive residents in the vicinity, including those of the large apartment house known as Haig Court, and their little children of their sleep. A nuisance of this kind calls for immediate abatement . . "

Another letter, written by a resident of the adjoining Haig Court Apartment, was addressed to Mayor Fu Siao-en of the local Chinese municipality but, as stated in the foregoing, this gambling house and two others in the vicinity, the China Club and Farrens, Ltd., are under the direct supervision of the Nanking Government and its Japanese overlords, and has little, if any, connection with the local Chinese municipality, although located in territory over which Mayor Fu has nominal jurisdiction.

Charles W. Rankin, an American, wrote a letter to the *North-China Daily News* which also referred to the gambling situation, particularly the illegal lottery which operates in the French Concession, announcedly for the relief of war refugees, although all of the refugee camps have long since been closed. Mr. Rankin said, "To destroy people in order to get money is low and base. . besides it endangers the welfare of the entire city and places the lives of our police, faithful guardians of the safety of the people, in great jeopardy."

There have been no further developments regarding the eleven houses which were opened in the Nantao area, adjacent to the French Concession, on August 1. Reports in the local newspapers stated that a situation resembling civil war prevailed as a result of fights among the guards and gunmen employed by the various joints. Some idea of the number of guards, attendants and hangers-on connected with these institutions was provided by the new Liu Ka den which admitted that it had more than 1,000 employees on the payroll.

As indicated in previous articles dealing with the gambling and opium-smoking menace, the Nanking Executive Yuan ordered all of the dens closed by the end of July. The meeting of the Executive Yuan was presided over by Wang Ching-wei when the action was taken. The announcement of Nanking's intentions to close the joints stated that the purpose was to re-establish law and order in the badlands district. However, the fact that the new Liu Ka den was permitted to open, with the proprietors of the previous dens in charge, indicated that the real motive was to obtain increased revenues.

Italians Advance into British Somaliland as Intensified Air Attacks Herald Nazi Blitzkrieg on England

WHEN late last week German aerial activity over England underwent a noticeable stepping-up, with waves of bombers numbered in hundreds sweeping over the island to cause considerable damage to a variety of objectives, many believed that the long-expected Nazi *blitzkrieg* against the British Isles had begun. It is thought that the first phase of the attack will be confined to aerial bombardment, the aim being to cripple Britain's defenses and sow demoralization among her people. The aerial campaign is proceeding with unabated vigor and the British are giving as good, if not better, than they are taking. Royal Air Force bombers are raiding Germany and German-occupied territory and, according to British claims, inflicting enormous damage on military objectives. Over the English Channel, along the English coasts and over England fierce aerial combats are taking place between Nazi and British planes—both sides, as usual, claiming to bring down more enemy machines than they lose themselves.

To a considerable extent, this apparent initial stage of the "Battle of England" is being overshadowed by an Italian campaign in East Africa which has for its immediate aim the occupation of the small British Somaliland colony which skirts the Gulf of Aden. The Italians started a three-directional attack on this territory on August 4. Troops began moving in from Eritrea and Italian Somaliland on the flanks, with the main attack staged from Abyssinian territory. Zeila, a British Somaliland port, had fallen by August 8, and at this writing Italian troops are reported to be in position for a decisive assault on Berbera, capital of the British colony. According to all available information, the British colonial garrison attempted practically no defense in the flat country over which the Italian force moved in the initial stages of the advance, merely fighting desultory rearguard actions while withdrawing to positions in the high country near the eastern coastal region, which includes Berbera.

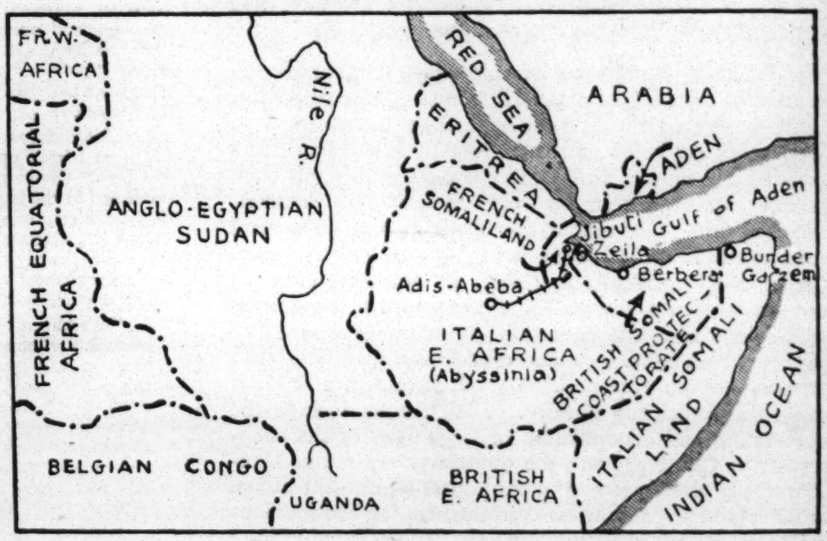
British General Headquarters for the Middle East issued a communique on August 7, in which according to a *United Press* report from Cairo they announced the opening of the Italian offensive three days earlier. Included in the communique was the surprising admission that French Somaliland had already fallen to the Italians: "Our land and air forces are organized to resist three advances, despite the collapse of French Somaliland.

French Somaliland is sandwiched in between the Italian colony of Eritrea and the protectorate of British Somaliland, with Italian East Africa (Abyssinia) looming against it on the West. It includes the important port of Djibuti, terminus of the French-owned railway which runs from the coast to Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia. Ever since the Italian conquest of Abyssinia a few years ago, Mussolini has coveted Djibuti and the Addis Ababa railroad. Now, apparently, he has been able to satisfy this particular territorial appetite—and that with a minimum of difficulty. The French collapse in Europe ripened the French morsel in East Africa to the point at which it virtually fell unassisted into Il Duce's lap.

Italy is believed to have large colonial forces in her African possessions and in combination they are certainly far larger than any forces the British have in their Somaliland protectorate. Judging by the rapid progress so far made, the Italians should have little difficulty in bringing that territory under their sway, in which case the British garrison would have to evacuate by sea, for there is no other outlet and they are surrounded by the Italians on all sides, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying map.

The British Navy controls the adjacent seas and is challenged only by a few Italian naval units believed to be located in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Italian Somaliland. This raises the question of supplying the Italian troops, for they are effectively cut off from their homeland and there is no way of getting munitions and supplies to them. It is to be presumed, however, that Italy's colonial armies in that part of the world have been brought to some stage of self-sufficiency in the years that have intervened since the conquest of Abyssinia. If that is indeed the case, Italian conquest of British Somaliland would seem to be a foreone conclusion.

Scene of Italy's Campaign in Africa



Review map by P. C. Chen

Acquisition of the territory means for Italy the creation of a single colonial domain in East Africa. Hitherto, British and French Somaliland have been a wedge between Italian Somaliland and the Italian colony of Eritrea. With this wedge removed, Italian East Africa will become a single territorial unit embracing Eritrea, French Somaliland, Abyssinia, British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland. And Italy will at last have what she has long wanted—vital outlets to the sea for this torrid empire. Apart from Djibuti, Zeila and Berbera, there are no ports of any consequence on that part of the African coast. At Zeila and Berbera, moreover, Italy will have acquired two important airfields only ten minutes by air from Aden, the Gibraltar of the Red Sea.

The ease of the Italian advance into British Somaliland has caused some heart-burning in London and evoked criticism of British military policy in the press, which attacked the British Government's "policy of illusions" and the complacency of those responsible for the prosecution of the war. These, the papers believed, would

An Italian Gibe

Il 420, Florence

"Give me the freedom of my sea."

cause the loss of British Somaliland and serious setbacks in Egypt. The *News-Chronicle* said that Africa had to be added to the long list of fronts where the initiative was left to the enemy.

Captain Liddell Hart, British military expert, writing in the same paper, voiced the opinion that Egypt and the Suez Canal are the main objectives of the Italian campaign in Africa and that the attack will unfold so as to give Italian forces control of important points along the Nile River, vital waterway for Egypt and the Anglo-

But No "Rest in Peace"

Homan in Brooklyn Citizen

Egyptian Sudan, whence Britain derives a huge supply of cotton. With British Somaliland taken over, Italian forces are expected to move west toward the Nile from Abyssinia and Eritrea, while Il Duce's armies in Libya to the north will attempt to cut their way through Egypt along the Mediterranean coast toward Cairo and Alexandria.

The Egyptain Government has proclaimed Cairo an open town. Swedish journalists there last week cabled a statement by the Egyptain Premier to the effect that Cairo is a "holy city" and will not be defended. Despite their "alliance" with Britain, the Egyptians evidently have doubts of Britain's ultimate victory and wish to spare their ancient centers of population the ravages of war.

Tang Heads Publicity Board, Given Thirteen Assistants

TANG Leang-li, who has been Nanking's "minister without portfolio" since the organization of the Wang Ching-wei Government, has been appointed Director-General of the International Publicity Board. Tang was born in the Netherlands Indies, received his education in England and Germany.

Gets New Job

Tang Leang-li

Tang's appointment, according to the official *Central Press Service* (Aug. 10) was signed by Wang Ching-wei, acting president of the Nanking Government, and countersigned by Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan. Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, also signed the mandate. The report stated that the following were also appointed members of the publicity department at Nanking: Councillors, Feng Chieh, Hwa Han-kwang, Hsu Shih-ching; secretaries, Ku Yung-ching, Ming Kwan; director of general affairs department, Liang Siu-Yu; director of the press department, Kuo Siu-feng; director of the general publicity department, Chu Pao-heng; director of the special publicity department, Wei Nai-lun; compilers, Yang Hung-lieh and Fan Ngo; special representatives, Liu Shih-key and Chung Yu-tsai.

TANG WANTS AMERICANS OUT ALSO

One of Tang Leang-li's first acts as "director-general of international publicity," was to warn the Americans against taking over any of the British defense sectors on the border of the International Settlement. Ignoring (or forgetting) that it was the Japanese who were responsible for making Shanghai a "garrison city" by building permanent barracks here—in Chinese territory—following the Shanghai war in 1932, Tang declared that the stationing of British troops here "was devoid of any treaty foundation and therefore illegal." Therefore, Tang continued, "Britain's act in withdrawing her troops stationed in the Shanghai area will leave the American troops in the same illegal position as were the British, as the sole defenders of Western Imperialism in China. It is hoped that in the interest of friendly relations between the two countries (?) the United States of America will follow the good example of Great Britain...."

Tang's declaration was delivered to Shanghai newspaper offices by his own *Central Press*—and by Japanese *Domei*. In making his declaration, Tang also conveniently forgot to mention the Italian marines which have been stationed here since the beginning of the Japanese invasion in 1937. Since the Japanese have demanded control of the British defense sectors, Tang's statement can be interpreted in no other manner that as support for the Japanese.

As indicated in the foregoing, Shanghai was never regarded as a "garrison" town until 1932 when the Japanese, following their intervention here, constructed a blockhouse, barracks and fortified district off North Szechuen Road in the Chapei district. As the Japanese had stationed a large landing party here and conducted constant maneuvers in Chinese territory, it became necessary for the other powers to station troops or marines here to protect their interests in the event of further Sino-Japanese hostilities. Both the British and Americans occupy temporary shacks or rented property, thus indicating the temporary nature of their tenure here. The U. S. Government has frequently indicated its intention of withdrawing its marines from Shanghai, following the re-establishment of peace, but Nanking's new publicity director apparently wants the Americans to get out, so that his Japanese masters can have a free hand in wreaking their vengeance on the foreign and Chinese population of the foreign-administered areas.

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

Seeing Things Under the Bed

Herblock in Lynchburg News

"Carry On"

London Daily Herald

"What" Next, Herr Chancellor?"

North-China Daily News

Adolf Takes Off

Punch

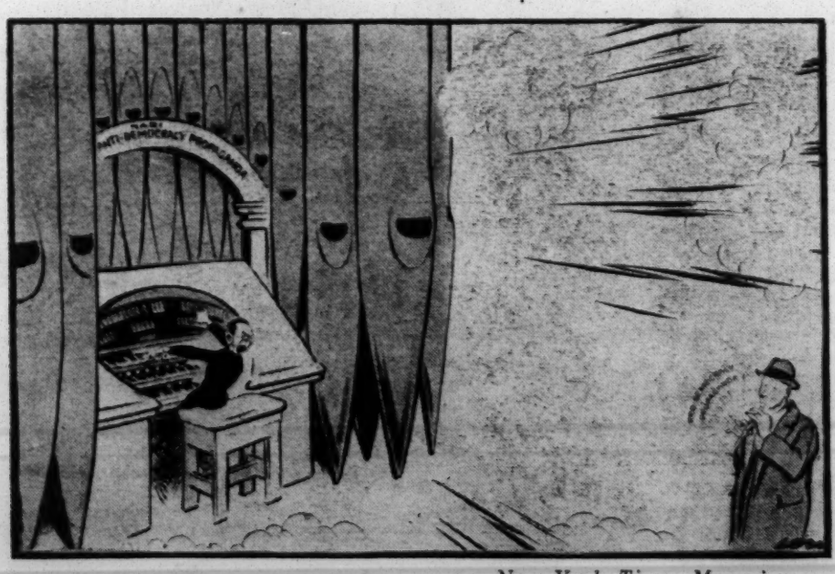
Adolf Brings His Pet Home

Western Mail and South Wales News

Life in Darkest Africa

Messner in Rochester Times-Union

Pianist: "Shut Up"



New York Times Magazine

Cartoon by Low depicts "totalitarian pianist" telling "pro-democratic flutist" to shut up because latter's tune is drowning out the Nazi sonata.

Student Life in the Southwest Associated University, Kunming

BY LEE CHIN-YANG

HAVE you heard any of the many stories, told, almost like legends, by the people of Kunming, about the poor students of the Southwest Associated University in that city. The most striking one is perhaps about a poor student, who, overcome by starvation, robbed a bank of two thousands dollars. He was, however, immediately arrested and searched by the door guards. Besides the booty, they also found in his pocket a Chinese lock, which the bankers had mistaken for a pistol. What has become of that robber? No one can tell. Another student, having fasted for two days, dropped into a restaurant and attended a brilliant wedding feast given there by a merry couple whom he did not know at all. The bride thought he was one of the honorable guests of the bridegroom's family and the bridegroom thought he was a guest of the bride's family, so the hungry gentleman had a grand entertainment on that day. It was said that had he not eaten too much at the wedding feast, the secret would have remained a secret; but the unlucky man got a terrible stomach-ache after his gluttony and thought it was God's will that he should confess his crime to his room-mates.

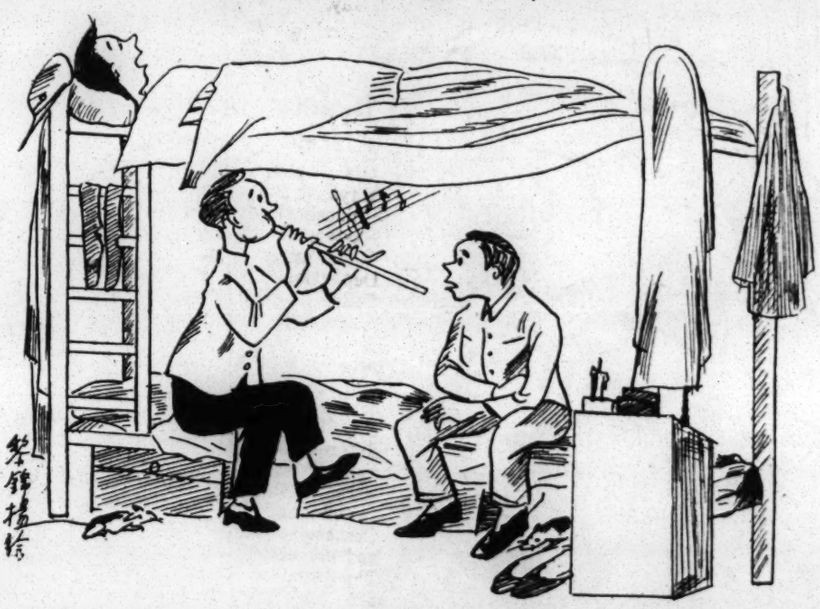
From the above stories, it seems that the life of the poor students in the Southwest Associated University must be very hard indeed. Yes, we acknowledge that the students' life in Kunming is hard; but it is not as miserable and wretched as it is described in the almost legendary stories. Here I am going to give you a brief sketch of the real life of the poor students in this big university.

Most of the students who live in the school dormitories are comparatively poor. They cannot afford to rent private rooms in the city like most of the richer ones do, so they have to face all the hardships which none of the dormitory-dwellers can escape. The dormitories are like soldiers' barracks. The rooms are crowded with books, beds, trunks and heaps of things which only students can understand. The life of the students who live in the dormitories is naturally not as poetic as that of three years ago. They are no longer awakened in the morning by the songs of the birds, but by "Arise, those who do not want to be slaves"—sung by the soldiers in their morning drill. The voices are so coarse that no one can lie awake in bed lost in reverie like most of the students did three years ago. Therefore the majority of them have to get up before six; even the most lazy ones, who formerly used to get up reluctantly for lunch, are now obliged to get up for breakfast. Breakfast time is seven o'clock; but before half past six, usually there is nothing left on the tables except empty bowls, because the early risers have all fallen into the habit of taking breakfast before washing.

Each dormitory has a washing room, but it seems to the students absolutely unnecessary. Take the fourth year students, for instance. They all like to wash themselves in the open air. The water is taken from a well by the students themselves, and although they could have servants to do this labor for them, yet they prefer to do it themselves, because it is a very good morning exercise. On the other hand, by the frequent use of cold water, they have saved a great deal of medicine for the school, because they seldom catch cold.

Owing to the lack of other amusement, the students often amuse themselves in the dormitories by chatting, singing, shouting, joking and playing Chinese musical instruments. (Cartoon No. 1). But as this kind of amusement is too common-place, they try to find some new and extraordinary ways to amuse themselves, such as "Tank Collection" and "Rat Chasing," which are very interesting. Tanks are bed bugs, the number of which has won for the dormitories an unenviable fame. The students do not pay much attention to them at first, because they are not as annoying as the mosquitoes, and moreover the students think that none of these stupid things

Beds the Students Sleep On



Cartoon No. 1. This and the following two cartoons are the work of Chinese students at the Associated Southwest University in Kunmiag. This one reveals the type of improvised bed which is used by dormitory inmates.

Torturing a Rat

Cartoon No. 2 shows students "punishing" a rat. The University premises are infested with rodents according to the writer of the accompanying article. The artist unwittingly reveals the cruelty to animals which is a common feature of Chinese life.

can escape from being pressed to death by a single turn of the human body. But a student who began to be interested in bed bugs and found a lot of fun in "Tank Collection" said one day: "Bed bugs are very funny. It seems that these greedy things purposely fill their bellies with our blood and wait for us to turn over. Naturally the more blood they suck, the more easily their bellies will be broken. This is true of all invaders." This expert on bed bugs not only collected dead bed bugs, but also

It is said that it is a great pleasure to eat peanuts in one of the tea houses near the university, and I find it is true. That is why all the tea houses are crowded with students and the grounds are covered all over with peanut shells. For only two cents you can stay in any tea house for two or three hours, and moreover they are sufficiently supplied with water. The students, however, are always welcome to chat or study in the tea houses, because they are better customers than the local idlers, who often

Seven Girls and a Man

Cartoon No. 3. Who is the lucky fellow surrounded by so many beautiful girls?—an old man selling cakes!

living ones, which he put into a small jar and burnt over a fire, inviting his room-mates to enjoy this wonderful spectacle. As for rats, they are tremendous in number and terrible in size, and are almost as annoying as those in *la petite ville de Hamelin*. As there is no *joueur de flûte* whose fantastic music could lure them away, the students have to chase them themselves. At first they found this game was a filthy labor; but they found afterwards that there was a great pleasure in punishing their captives. They invented a sort of Nero's orgy and enjoyed it very much. (Cartoon No. 2).

As for the student's food, it is far from being enough; but they can get fourteen dollars from the university every month for extra food. Everyone knows that $14 in Kunming means almost nothing, therefore what the students can afford to buy are only turnips and peanuts. But the girls want to eat something better, and so they are good customers of the dealers in more decent food. (Cartoon No. 3).

idle there as long as they can and drink as much as their big bellies permit.

The students' class work is very heavy; yet strangely enough they do not seem to suffer from fatigue or discomfort. They can study until midnight if necessary, and can still get up next morning as early as usual. Morning seems to them very important, and no one is wiling to waste a second in doing nothing: Some like to run in the country exercising and shouting like Tarzan; some like to read in the dormitories. So the dormitories are often like some old Chinese private schools where nothing can be heard but young voices reciting from books. The classrooms of the university are in diffrent places, some are in the city and some are in the country; sometimes the students have to run a race after one class to attend another. But none of them ever conplains of that; on the contrary perhaps, they like this inconvenience, because again they have a chance to strengthen their legs.

The students have been bearing this kind of gypsy life cheerfully for nearly three years. They never have a seat when eating; some of them even have to wash their own clothes and cook their own food in order to save some money for stationery and books. Now the question is, have any of them ever conplained of this kind of hard life? Will they get tired of it in the future? The answers should be "Yes" and "They will." Why? Because most of these heroes are not satisfied with this kind of woman's petty works like cooking, washing etc. What they want to do is either to go to fight their enemies or lead a harder life like Yueh Wang Kou Chien, a Chinese emperor, who after being insulted by another emperor, practised suffering by tasting gall and sleeping on thorns until the insult was washed away.

Kunming, Yunnan,
July 31, 1940.

Japanese Taxi-Dancer Arrested as a Spy

A Japanese dancing girl, Miss Rie Hayashi, 20 years old, employed at the Chinese taxi-dance hall in the Great Eastern Hotel, owned by the Wing On Company, was arrested by the Special Department of the Japanese Consular Police on Tuesday, August 13. According to report published in the foreign newspapers, Miss Hayashi was arrested by the Japanese police on suspicion of being engaged in espionage work. The Chinese paper, *Sin Wan Pao*, published a somewhat different report, based on a translation from the Japanese military organ, *Tairiku Shimpo*. This report stated that the girl arrested was a Chinese, a Miss Lin, who allegedly had come to Shanghai from Hankow. The Japanese paper alleged that Miss Lin "had supplied British and American circles with Japanese military secrets."

Foreigners Arrested in North for Radio Listening

Nineteen foreign nationals were arrested by the police authorities of the Kwantung Government-General between July 3 and August 13, *Domei* reported from Dairen. The prisoners were accused of listening by short-wave radio to broadcasts from Moscow and New York. The foreigners were "severely punished," according to the Japanese report, which did not, however, mention the nature of the punishment. Their radios were taken away and the Kwantung police authorities announced that greater control would be exercised in future over the operation of short-wave wireless sets in order to guard against espionage.

Frank Martin Visiting Here from Chungking

Frank Martin, Jr., son of Dean Frank Martin of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, has returned to Shanghai where he plans to remain for a few weeks, prior to returning to Chungking. Mr. Martin has been engaged in newspaper work in Chungking for several months.

Third Anniversary of War Passes In Shanghai Without Any Incident

HONGKONG EDITOR GETS DEATH THREAT LETTER

An anonymous letter warning that his life would be in "grave danger" unless he ceased publishing anti-Japanese articles was received late last week by Mr. Hunter, editor of the Hongkong Daily Press, according to a Reuter report. The letter, written in Chinese, said: "This is to warn you. In case you publish any more anti-Japanese articles in the Hongkong Daily Press, your life is in grave danger."

WITH the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and French Volunteers mobilized and on patrol; with manned barbed-wire barricades up at important intersections; with police searchers frisking pedestrians and riders in motor cars, buses and rickshas; and with curfew enforced at 12.30 a.m., the third anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese fighting in Shanghai passed quietly and uneventfully this week, contrasting with the immediately preceding period in which crimes of political terrorism had kept the city in a state of constant nervous tension.

Precautionary measures were instituted on Aug. 9, and were continuing through this week with a gradual tapering-off after the anniversary date, Aug. 13. The curfew which swept people indoors between 12.30 a.m. and 5 a.m. is to be continued for some time, especially since there is renewed tension in the city due to the Japanese demand for control of the defense sectors being evacuated by British troops.

Japanese Sham Battle

In Japanese-controlled sections of the city north of Soochow Creek no precautions were taken for the anniversary, which was celebrated in military fashion when units of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party staged a sham battle in the Kwangchung Road area of Chapei, using machine-guns, tanks and light artillery.

Pro-Chungking propaganda activities were almost non-existent in the city. No Kuomintang flags were flown on the anniversary days and there was a singular lack of energy shown by the usual dispensers of propaganda leaflets, although one individual was caught by police on a Bund pontoon about to embark for Pootung with 600 anti-Japanese newspapers. Police took further precautions to prevent any attempt to stir up anti-Japanese feeling in the Settlement by sudden censorship of all pro-Chungking Chinese journals.

Chiang's Message Censored

Among the items specially marked down for censorship by the Shanghai Municipal Police was a war anniversary message by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, which the Chinese newspapers were prohibited from publishing. The newspapers had reserved space for the message in their Aug. 13 issues, but were obliged to withold it and go to press with large blank spaces instead. The police went so far as to visit the offices of foreign news agencies and request them to tone down the versions of the Generalissimo's statement received by radio from Chungking. No such attention was given the puppet Wang Ching-wei organ, the *Central China Daily News*, and the Japanese Army's Chinese language organ, the *Sin Shun Pao*, both of which appeared as usual with the text of a war anniversary statement by Wang Ching-wei. Previous to the anniversary, police prevented Chinese papers from printing reports of the Japanese massacre of the inhabitants of Tsungming Island.

The first major crime last week was the murder by a Chinese gunman on August 7 of French Police Sub-Inspector Paul Yankovsky. One bullet felled the detective when he opened the street door of his Frenchtown home in answer to the front doorbell. His assassin got away. Mr. Yankovsky was the third prominent local Russian to be killed in Shanghai within a week. It was reported he had received several letters warning him to stop investigating terroristic activities in the Concession.

Wave of Kidnappings

On August 8, three non-political kidnappings involving six victims, were reported by Settlement police. In one case two of the victims were released. The first took place early in the morning when two rice merchants, Wong Sing-pa and Tsu Tock-chi were abducted from a room of the An Tung Hotel, Hupeh Road. Chao Shiao, a wealthy silk merchant, his brother and his young adopted son were the victims of the second kidnapping. The brother and son were later released. The third kidnapping took place when a gang of three picked up the four-year-old son of a wealthy Soochow resident.

Puppet Assassinated

On August 9, kidnappers seized the manager of the Sing Wah Dyeing Factory, Wang Sou-chi, in broad daylight as he was alighting from his car at the factory door, 50 Singapore Road. There was believed to be no political motive for the crime.

On the same day political assassins shot and killed Mao Yu-feng "expert" in the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Nanking regime. The Ministry subsequently announced that it had requested the payment of compensation by the Nanking regime to Mao's family.

"KEEP UP THE FIGHT," CHIANG TELLS SHANGHAI

An appeal to the Chinese inhabitants of Shanghai and other Japanese-occupied territories to have faith in the ultimate victory of the Chinese government was issued from Chungking by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on August 13, third anniversary of the outbreak of war in Shanghai between China and Japan.

General Chiang urged his compatriots not to doubt the determination to resist on the part of the Chungking government. "The Chinese people are not afraid of blockade," he said. "They are not afraid of coercion, bombings and destruction. We are bogging down the enemy and this will have a great effect on the final outcome of the war."

"The fighting forces and the people of the entire nation are deeply moved by the anxiety of compatriots in the occupied areas for the return of our National Army and for News of our victory," he continued. He urged further that Chinese living in the occupied territories should discover all means possible to augment the forces of resistance in order to accelerate the coming of victory. The Chinese leader then predicted that Japan had reached the end of her resources and that the opportunity had arrived for China to avenge past injustices.

The military situation in China on the third anniversary of the Shanghai hostilities was compared by the Chungking *Ta Kung Pao* with Napoleon's attempt to conquer Russia and his disastrous march through vast expanses of that country only to find Moscow in flames at the end of the trail.

In the days following August 9 an unusual quiet descended over Shanghai, except for two small bombs which were said to have exploded harmlessly outside Wang Ching-wei's Yu Yuen Road house on August 10. The calm was unusual because in the 37 days from July 1 to August 6, eleven persons had been murdered by terrorists. Twenty-one had been wounded in terrorist shootings and five had been kidnapped—an average of one crime a day.

Nanking has shown no signs of relenting in its attempts to kill or frighten the 87 proscribed members on its black list. Mayor Fu Siao-en of the City Government of Greater Shanghai made representations early in August to the British, American and French Consulates-General, as well as to the Settlement and Concession authorities, requesting their assistance in arresting those listed. Part of the Mayor's request was that the various local police authorities aid in the seizure of the proscribed men and that in any case the police should give them no protection. The mayor is still awaiting a reply.

Shanghai Strike Wave Caused by Continual Rise in Cost of Living

BY RONALD CHIEN (錢 起 端)

SINCE the beginning of this year, labor disputes in Shanghai have become much more frequent. Strikes are as old as the capitalist system, but the number which has occurred lately is so great that the movement acquires a peculiar significance, altogether different, however, from that of the turbulent strike wave of 1925-27.

According to statistics kept by the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council, there were 18 strikes in January of this year, 20 in February, 26 in March, 20 in April, 46 in May and 26 in June—a total of 156 strikes for the half-year. Yet during the whole of 1939 there were only 96 strikes, affecting a total of 289 establishments, with the number of strikers totalling 24,628, while working days lost numbered 100,840. Between 1918 and 1936, according to the China Branch of the International Labor Office, the average annual number of strikes in Shanghai was 79. It is clear that local labor unrest has assumed an unprecedentedly wide scope.

Many Enterprises Affected

Currently there is the strike of employees of the Shanghai Gas Company, which has thus far defied all attempts at an amicable settlement. This was preceded by a strike of the running staff of the China General Omnibus Company, which operates the bus services in the International Settlement. During June, enterprises where strikes occurred included dockyards, silk-weaving plants and filatures, iron works, tobacco factories, newspaper offices, a news agency and a laundry.

The basic reason for the current strike wave is the terrifically high cost of living. This, in turn is due to the fall in the exchange value of the Chinese national dollar; hoarding and manipulation by profiteers; political factors, such as the general deterioration in the European situation, and the disappearance of subsidiary coins, which dealt a severe blow to petty merchants and pedlars who were almost ruined.

The depression in the local markets, the continued rise in the cost of living index and the corresponding fall in the purchasing power of the Chinese national dollar were ascribed by the Industrial Section of the S.M.C. to three main causes; it stated that these manifestations were the result of (1) the May crash in the local stock market as a result of the speculation which influenced commodity markets adversely; (2) the effect of the developments among warring nations upon local stocks; and (3) the closing of the French Indo-China and Burma routes and the blockade of the Chekiang-Fukien coastal ports, which restricted the outport markets for local manufacturers.

No Political Motives

It should be emphasized that as far as the S.M.C. information goes, none of the strikes that have so far occurred can be traced to political motives. Rather have these strikes been due to economic reasons. In a number of instances, any study of the local labor situation would be futile, and suggested panaceas unavailing, unless sufficient attention be directed to the dominant economic factors. A study of the present labor problem is in reality a study of the rise in the cost of living, which is responsible for most of the strikes and lockouts. Taking 100 as the basic index of the cost of living of Shanghai workers in the pre-hostilities year, 1936, the S.M.C. figure for June, 1940 stood at 422.91, while the purchasing power of the Chinese dollar stood at 23.65 per cent of its pre-hostilities value. The group indices for June are especially revealing: Food stood at 451.74, rent at 304.83, clothing at 360.50, fuel and light at 452.20, miscellaneous at 394.55.

Last month (July) prices advanced still further and the general cost of living index stood at 449.18, while the Chinese dollar slid to 22.26 per cent of its 1936 value. Food prices alone shot up 7.54 per cent in the single month. At the end of July it cost a Chinese worker in Shanghai 4.5 times as much to live as it did in 1936.

Wages Lag Behind

The wave of strikes is due to the fact that wages have increased only slightly, not at all in proportion to the rise in the cost of living. The *Shun Pao*, in an editorial on July 6, showed the appalling plight of a workman who earns only $1.40 a day, which is the approximate average wage of factory workers. He has to spend $1.00 to buy 0.2 per cent of a picul of rice of coarsest quality. Prior to the hostilities, when crops were bountiful in most provinces, this coarse rice was used as pig feed. Now it is used to feed the workman and his family. They must buy and eat it or perish, for they can afford nothing better.

Even when a heavy shipment of foreign cereals was imported to Shanghai during June, 1940, after the Shanghai City Foodstuffs Readjustment Committee had enforced a set of regulations to force down prices, the average price during that month for second-grade non-glutinous rice was still $66.85 per *shih*, while that for second-grade Saigon rice was $59.86. This shows increases of 10.70 percent and 6.63 percent, respectively, as compared with the previous month. It requires no philanthropic mind to perceive the terrible plight of the average working man.

Strike is Only Weapon

In the past, strikes were settled through mutual concessions by employers and employees. But now the workers are reduced to abject poverty and are scarcely able to maintain their families. Their efforts to lessen the gap between their earnings and the soaring cost of living, by the ordinary method of negotiation with the employers, have proved ineffectual. The strike is their only means of redress. Strike or starve—that is the alternative facing them. The workers elect to fight rather than accept submissively an impossible situation.

The recent trade boom enabled factory owners and the big department stores to realize enormous profits, but the wages of their employees were increased only slightly, while in some cases they were not raised at all. Strikes at the Sun Company and the Sincere Company, two large department stores, were due to refusal of demands for higher wages. Significant of the prosperity which the employers have been enjoying, is the fact that no bankruptcies were reported when the last settlement day arrived.

A few large firms have to some extent taken cognizance of the pressing needs of their employees by increasing basic wages, placing the rice allowance on a sliding-scale basis, making high cost of living allowances. But the bulk of the Shanghai workers are in a truly desperate plight.

Credits for Foodstuffs

Many suggestions, some of them commendable, have been proposed for bettering the lot of the working classes. One such suggestion, now being considered, is the grant of credit loans by local bankers with which to buy imported cereals and to re-sell them to the working classes at cost price. However, it has just been learned that the Shanghai Chinnese Bankers Association and the Native Bankers Association are chary of making such credit loans for fear that foodstuffs profiteers and manipulators might thus secure cash with which to speculate and thereby worsen the local foodstuffs situation.

In many cases where strikes have been declared without any political motive, a number of so-called "agitators" have been blamed and summarily dismissed from their jobs. Who are these "agitators" but the duly-elected spokesmen of the workers—the mentally more alert ones in their midst? It is true that in not a few cases the workers declaring a strike have appeared to be "unreasonable" from the viewpoint of their employers. But if the employers can display a reasonable attitude of mind and see the workers' point of view regarding the problem of their wherewithal to exist, there will be less trouble.

French Labor Surrenders To Petain Totalitarianism

The General Confederation of Labor in France decided on August 8 to abandon the principles of class struggle which had brought the French labor movement into the forefront of national politics within the past years, and in its place to emphasize the necessity of coordinating labor objectives with the rest of the country to the end of reestablishing general prosperity. The newly-drawn statutes of the C.G.T. provide that its chief objectives are: "The defense of the family, of labor and of the nation's interests." Leon Jouhaux, veteran leader, has resigned according to *Havas* and his place has been taken by the moderates, Buisson, Bothereau, Chevalme and Lacoste.

Japan Seeking Bases in Indo-China For Attacks on Yunnan, Singapore

CHUNGKING SEEKING TO SELL WAR SUPPLIES 'FROZEN' IN HONGKONG

With all transport of war supplies from Hongkong to free China cut off as a result of the recent Anglo-Japanese agreement, several million dollars' worth of goods are lying in Hongkong godowns, it was reported last week from the crown colony. Originally purchased for the Chinese government, these may now be sold. One of the biggest Hongkong agents is trying to resell some of these goods to the American firm from which they were bought, *Havas* reported on August 9. A Japanese dispatch of July 31 stated that the Hongkong branch of the Chungking Communications Ministry would shortly auction gasoline, machines, trucks and other war supplies.

All war supplies shipped from the United States and bound for the Chungking Government, *Domei* reported from New York on Aug. 9, will be held at Manila pending the reopening of the Burma-Yunnan highway, which was closed recently for three months in terms of an Anglo-Japanese agreement. An American ship carrying 60 military aircraft destined for Chungking, besides 1,000 tons of ammunition and other war supplies, arrived at Manila last week according to the correspondent of the *New York Times*. The entire cargo was unloaded for storage and will be held to await shipment to Rangoon when the Burma route is reopened—if ever.

DESPITE Britain's partial closure of the Burma-Yunnan highway and the action of the French in similarly restricting traffic into Free China by way of the narrow-gauge railway that runs from Hanoi to Kunming, indications continue that both Burma and French Indo-China remain very much in the Japanese eye and that new demands are being made regarding the latter territory, with others threatening in the case of Burma.

Supplies Still Moving?

A spokesman of the Japanese Navy declared in Tokyo on Aug. 8 that the Japanese authorities have information that the transportation of war materials into China is still going on along the Burma-Yunnan highway, despite the British undertaking to end such traffic for a period of three months. Quoting from Chungking reports that medicines and chemicals are still entering China by this route, although other traffic had ceased, the spokesman said that "chemicals come within the category of war materials." Authoritative quarters in London, *Reuter* reported Aug. 9, vigorously denied the allegation that Britain was violating her agreement with Japan, declaring it to be devoid of foundation. Medical supplies, they said, were not among the items to which transportation was forbidden by the agreement.

Japan Demands Bases

French Indo-China has been much more in the news spotlight. Despite Japanese denials, reports persist that Japan has demanded the right to establish military bases in the French colony. Talks between Japanese and French representatives have been proceeding at Vichy, seat of the Petain Government in France, and at Hanoi, the capital of Indo-China, although no official hint has been given as to the subjects being discussed.

Indicating the seriousness with which the situation is regarded in Chungking, the *Central Daily News*, official Chungking organ, declared on Aug. 9 that the Chinese Government has made "adequate preparations to back authorities in French Indo-China by armed force, should Japan take any action detrimental to China's interests." But judging by a *Reuter* report from London the following day, such "backing" will neither be sought nor accepted by the Indo-China authorities, for the Petain Government is expected to yield to Japanese demands for the right to establish military and naval bases in the French colony and to march troops through the colony into Yunnan in order to attack and occupy Kunming. Four days earlier the British agency had asserted that the Petain Government was determined to resist any Japanese attack on Indo-China.

The Chungking press, the same day this report appeared, urged the French Government to enter into a military alliance with China for the joint defense of the Indo-China colony, but declared that regardless of the French decision on the Japanese demands, China would resist any Japanese invasion of Indo-China. Said the *Hsin Min Pao:* "We will not let Japan occupy Indo-China. From there she could launch attacks against our interior provinces." According to the *Ta Kung Pao*, "huge Chinese armies" have been concentrated on the Indo-China border.

Firm Attitude Wanted

In the opinion of the *Shun Pao*, only the adoption of a firm attitude towards the Japanese demands by the French authorities can avert a Japanese invasion of the French colony. "In the past fortnight," the paper wrote on Aug. 8, "the Japanese fleet has been extremely active in the China Sea. In view of recent developments in the international situation, the French authorities may not be able to offer effective resistance against a Japanese attack on Indo-China. Japan has publicly declared her intention to include Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, India, Burma and even the Philippine Islands in the 'new order' which she intends to establish in 'Greater East Asia.' As soon as the German *blitzkrieg* against Britain begins, the Japanese are likely to get on with their southward expansion policy."

Chinese circles in Chungking, *Reuter* reported the same day, are watching the present Italian offensive against Somaliland and Egypt with great interest, believing that it may herald a combined offensive by the Axis Powers against the British Empire. As soon as the Italian offensive is well under way, they stated, Germany will launch an attack on England, while Japan will invade French Indo-China with the aim of attacking both Free China and British Singapore.

Singapore Would Fall

These circles also expressed the view that Japan, striking at Singapore by land and sea, would have a good chance of occupying the main British naval base in the Far East. Occupation of Singapore would give Japan complete domination of the southern Pacific, bringing the Dutch East Indies and British and French Borneo under her control and placing Japanese armed forces only 350 miles from Australia.

On Aug. 9, Major-Gen. Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese Inspectorate to French Indo-China, returned to Hanoi by air after a brief visit to Tokyo whence he had been recalled to report. This visit was widely viewed as the precurser of fresh Japanese demands to the Indo-China authorities. According to a *United Press* report from Hanoi on Aug. 10, Major-Gen. Nishihara returned from Tokyo armed with fresh instructions, of which, however, no details were revealed.

A *United Press* report from Hongkong on Aug. 7 credited a Japanese from Hanoi with the view that Japan would most likely attempt to seize large quantities of Chinese supplies stored in the dock area at Haiphong, for which the Chungking Government has already paid, and which cannot now be moved into Free China. Estimated at a value of $8,000,000, the supplies are said to include American trucks, tires, engines, gasoline and machinery.

German-Nippon Utility Co. To Operate in Far East

German and Japanese capital will participate in two new utility companies, one in China and the other in Japan, to be established in the near future, it was reported on August 11 by *Havas*. A contract has already been signed between the German Utility Company, A.E.G. (Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft), the Tokyo Electric Light Company and the Okura Gumi, the agency reported.

In Japan, the combine will operate a Tokyo factory for the production of electrical apparatus of all types. The three concerns will each contribute one-third of the capital to the company. In the company in China, the two Japanese firms will each put up one-quarter of the capital and the A.E.G. one half. The plan is subject to approval of the German and Japanese governments.

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Japanese Massacre Tsungming Islanders

The Japanese army, which often scores noteworthy victories in "punitive campaigns" against guerrillas, bade fair to depopulate the big Yangtzse delta island of Tsungming last week, according to a *North-China Daily News* report of August 7 which related the arrival in Shanghai of the second shipload of 500 women and children refugees from the devastated area.

The military spokesman at the Shanghai press conference on August 8 announced: "It is regrettable that we are constrained to consider that the report issued by the *N.-C.D.N.* Wednesday was a rumor spread by these guerrillas." In this same vein of rich humor, the spokesman added that the natives of Tsungming Island had shown exceptional goodwill towards the Japanese forces. Then with a more becoming gravity he declared that a punitive campaign such as the one in question is warfare and it is a matter of course that damages should be inflicted on enemy persons and property.

Concealment of Facts

The concealment of facts by the spokesman compared with a similar attempt to conceal a punitive expedition carried out against guerrillas a few miles west of Shanghai during the spring. Then a number of defenseless villages were burned and the inhabitants murdered. On that occasion the spokesman said only one village was burned—by accident, too. His report was contradicted by the eye-witness testimony of local foreign newsmen.

The massacre of Tsungming is reminiscent of massacres of Indians carried out in the Far West of America during the last century. The refugees arriving in Shanghai told how they had witnessed the cold-blooded machine-gunning of 100 male Chinese civilians in the Cheng Hwang Miao (temple) on the island, after the men had been summoned to hear a speech by the Japanese commander. When the innocents entered the temple, the refugees alleged, machine-guns began to rattle and those who escaped death by bullet were bayonetted. The refugees could not compute the number of those killed but declared that many had perished in fires which the Japanese set to thousands of houses on the island, as well as by the sword.

Guerrillas Defeat Japanese

According to Chinese report, guerrillas on the island secured employment in a Japanese firm and committed acts of sabotage whenever possible. Later they killed their three Japanese employers, and when Japanese troops rushed in to restore order, were joined by other guerrilla forces which defeated the Japanese in a battle that left 10 of the invaders dead on the field. The Japanese, numbering about 80, summoned reinforcements from Shanghai, but before these had arrived the guerrillas dug several pitfalls in the roads and when Japanese trucks fell in, swooped on them from all sides, killing without pity. When 300 Japanese reinforcements arrived, the guerrillas had dispersed and the Japanese, goaded by their own ineffectiveness, set about their massacre, closing their ears to pleas for leniency from Japanese businessmen on the island.

In Shanghai, the refugees are likely to add considerably to the city's present problem. The *N.-C.D.N.* learned that although many would be cared for by relatives and friends, others would have to rely on the public spirit of the city. It stated that the Shanghai Tsungming Residents' Association has started a relief campaign. Refugee arrivals in Shanghai are all children and women and it is feared that most of the male population will be wiped out, since the commander of the island's Japanese forces is stated to have issued certificates to some of the Chinese men and those lacking these credentials are assumed to be guerrillas.

Leopold, Victor Emmanuel About to Lose Garters

Two European rulers who may shortly be deprived of their honors as Knights of the Garter, most highly prized order of knighthood in the world, are King Leopold III of the Belgians and King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, according to a *Trans-ocean* report quoting recent London newspapers. The report stated that the British government is seeking to get the royal garters back.

Diebold Returns to Yunnan After Shanghai Visit

Frank Diebold of the staff of Eastman Kodak Company, has returned to Kunming, capital of Yunan Province, where he will be stationed in future. He will travel to Kunming by way of Hongkong, Hanoi and Rangoon, Burma. Mr. Diebold recently returned to Shanghai after several months in southwest and west China.

Nippon Bombers Kill, Wound 1,000 In Single Day's Raid on Chungking

THRICE during the past week, on August 9, 10 and 11 Japanese bombing squadrons soared over Chungking, bringing death and devastation with them. On August 9, one hundred bombers raided the city for the 26th time this year and left an estimated 1,000 civilian casualties in their wake.

On this occasion the raiders covered a wide extent of territory: the lower city of Chungking on the north bank of the Yangtzse, the south bank of the Yangtzse, the western suburbs and the north bank of the Chialing. Several big fires were started. This was the first time the Japanese had deliberately bombed the south side of the Yangtzse river, the safety zone where many of the foreign diplomatic missions have been established. Property damaged in the raid included that of the American Methodist Mission.

Banking District Hit

The next afternoon, August 10, ninety Japanese raiders again bombed the city from the north bank of the Chialing all the way to the south bank of the Yangtsze. There were less than 100 casualties reported. Although bombs started fires all over the city, these were extinguished within three hours.

The banking district was also heavily punished without however, any harm done to the large modern bank buildings. A direct hit seriously damaged the Y.M.C.A. building and a fire at the Wanglungman ferry landing destroyed the Chungking branch of the American Asiatic Underwriters. The Methodist compound on the outskirts of the city received several hits.

On the third successive day, August 11, ninety Japanese bombers appeared in a single swarm over the capital. Few casualties were suffered although wide areas of the city were bombed. Chinese pursuit planes engaged the fighters and, it was later reported, brought five down and damaged five more.

Skirting Chungking itself a flight of 90 raiders bombed the famous Tzeliuching salt wells in western Szechwan on August 12. They also dropped missiles on Luchow, terminus of the Kunming highway west of Chungking.

American Mission Bombed

Other Japanese air activity during the week was concentrated against so-called enemy war bases in south-central China. Thirty Chinese warehouses were said by *Domei* to have been destroyed at Hengyeng (Hengchow) on the Canton-Hankow Railway, when a flight of Japanese aircraft raided the depot August 10. An American mission hospital in the town was partly destroyed during the raid. The hospital had a clearly-visible American flag painted on its roof. Another mission which reported Japanese-inflicted damage last week was the China Inland Mission at Kian, Kiangsi Province, whence a protest was sent to the British Consul-General in Shanghai, against the Japanese raids of August 3 and 4.

A report from Ningpo brought news last week of numerous Japanese raids on east Chekiang populations since the Chinese recaptured Chenhai last month. Ningpo itself has remained unmolested.

In other phases the China war experienced a lull last week. The only news of interest was an order of the Japanese China Seas Command, closing additional areas along the Fukien coast to third-Power shipping. The Chekiang and Fukien ports were originally shut off from the outside world by the Japanese on July 13.

British School Teacher Predicts China's Defeat

The imminent downfall of Chungking was predicted in an interview with the Japanese press this week by a 26-year-old Briton who recently spent a week in the national capital. Under pressure of the Japanese air offensive, declared the youth, important Chinese officials are deserting the government.

The young man, whose name is Antill, told the Japanese that he had been a teacher for three years at the Changsha Middle school and had made the trip to the wartime capital late in May. He said the motor road between the two cities was intact but that the railroad had been destroyed almost beyond repair by Japanese bombing planes *(Domei)*. As a matter of fact there is no such railway.

The young man was struck with admiration for the daring and accurate marksmanship of the Japanese fliers when he saw their bombing attacks on Chungking early in June, he told the Japanese. As to politics Mr. Antill ventured the opinion that the anti-Japanese faction in Chungking is still very strong, but he had perceived that their days were numbered. All foreign residents in the capital, he concluded, desire the early establishment of peace.

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S.M.C. Censors Local Vernacular Organ

Press censors of the Shanghai Municipal Police visited the offices of of the *Chinese-American Daily News* on the night of August 9 before the paper had gone to press. No warning was given of the raid and when officials of the paper objected they were told that censors had been given power to eliminate news items in whole or in part "should the wording be considered objectionable." If the paper obstructed their work, declared the censors, not a single copy would be allowed on the streets.

Complaining bitterly against such treatment, the paper ran an editorial next morning, predicting that S.M.P. censors would in future be no respecters of individual news organs which in the International Settlement must henceforth look forward to unannounced raids at any time. As an American-owned journal, the paper rebelled at "this system—now being enforced upon a newspaper which is protected by the laws of a democratic country."

Mr. Harry M. Stuckgold, American citizen, is the registered owner of the *Chinese-American Daily News*. During the past months the paper has been outspokenly anti-Japanese and anti-Nanking and has upon several occasions been the target for terrorist bombings. Mr. Stuckgold has himself received letters threatening his life although he was not named in the recent deportation list published by the Nanking regime. He is reported to have left Shanghai for the United States last week.

On August 10, Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, confirmed that all Chinese newspapers within the Settlement would be subject to censorship raids without warning. He said the step was being taken to preserve peace, because articles appearing in the Chinese press sometimes tended to disturb peaceful conditions. He declared that the Chinese press had not in the past cooperated with the S.M.C. in surpressing such articles. While declining to give his opinion on the legality of this sweeping suppression of the press, Mr. Phillips announced that the police action would not have been sanctioned had the S.M.C. not had the inherent right of preserving order.

Windsors Get Official Snub on Bermuda Arrival

The Duke of Windsor, on his way to take over the governorship of Great Britain's West Indian colony of the Bahamas, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda after an uneventful passage from Lisbon, Portugal, on August 9. Accompanied by his wife, the former Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, the Duke was received with shouts of "good old Eddie" from the welcoming crowd. His arrival was noticeably snubbed by officials of the mid-Atlantic British colony, however. The Bishop of Bermuda did not turn out for the occasion and the Governor's sister, it is said, made a deep curtsey to the former King of England but looked right at the duchess without even saying "good morning."

Phillipine National Assembly Votes Pres. Quezon Dictatorial Powers

The Phillipine National Assembly voted Commonwealth President Mauel Quezon dictatorial powers on August 10, through the Emergency Powers Bill designed to cope with extraordinary situations arising from the European war. The Bill deals with internal affairs only and therefore does not need the confirming signature of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It gives the Philippine President complete control over almost every branch of public and private enterprise; the right to sequestrate private property without due process of law; arbitrary power to allocate labor power; authority to take over any industry or agricultural enterprise in order to insure continuance of production; power to regulate rents and prices of all commodities.

The measure was passed in a subservient Assembly by a vote of 62 to 1. Legal experts in the islands are reported to have stated that the delegation of legislative powers to the President is constitutional. Any infringement of the Bill may be punished by 10 years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 10,000 Pesos.

Ambition Realized

With passage of the Bill Sr. Quezon has come out in the open and assumed the cloak of power he has often yearned for in the past. Till now he has thinly disguised his ambitions with a claim that he favored a revised type of democracy more suited to the rapid development of affairs in the modern world, including abolition of the two-party political system. He is said to have declared that, "It is party spirit that weakens government and makes it incapable of facing difficult situations." The President has similarly shown himself an enemy of personal freedom. He said in a recent speech: "The slogan that must be thrown overboard is the theory that in a democracy individual liberty must not be restricted. Organized society is predicated on the willingness of men to limit their freedom of action in the interests of the entire community..."

Pious Sentiments

Word for word, the rest of his speech compares favorably with those of a first rate dictator like Mussolini: "Boundless individualism, unrestricted competition, freedom to use labor as a chattel to be treated and paid for as the employer may wish, have resulted in the accumulation of wealth in a few hands and the impoverishment of large masses of the people.

"The old concept of property and property rights must yield to the demands of social justice in the interest of all the component elements of society.

"If we do away with partisan spirit; if co-operation rather than opposition is made the basis upon which the government of the Philippines is to operate; if liberty is properly understood and practiced; and if the aim of government is the well-being of the people as a whole, and not a privileged class; democracy in the Philippines will endure."

Sr. Quezon said he realized he was asking for tremendous powers, but he said the situation calls for action which "must be taken with courage and determination, if we are to protect our people from suffering starvation and want."

Criticism from Washington

The grant of extraordinary powers to the Phillipine President was greeted in Washington with open criticism in some governmental circles where the attitude was that the Phillipine constitution was built on immutable American principles of democracy and that if an emergency really did exist in the islands it was up to the United States to decide on the matter. In other quarters it was the opinion that Japan's program of southward expansion was at the base of the matter and that Sr. Quezon wants to coordinate his weak nation better to repel any onslaught from the north.

The only Washington paper to comment on the new grant of power, *The Washington Post*, weighed the matter legally: The *Post*, in an editorial, said, "It is a very real question whether Sr. Quezon's Emergency Powers Bill does not contravene the spirit and letter of the Commonwealth's constitution and thus of the Independence Act. In any event, we are now witnessing the strange spectacle of a nation which clamored for independence because it was capable of self government and turning Totalitarian even before independence is fully achieved."

The newspaper recalled that the late Louisiana Senator Huey Long once argued that Fascism might come to a nation under the guise of anti-Fascism. This paradox has not proved true in the United States, the newspaper said, "but there is one area under the Stars and Stripes where it appears to be receiving startling confirmation."

Japanese Immigration to China Jumps in 3 Months

Despite the restrictions recently imposed by the Japanese government on Japanese immigration to China, the number of Japanese residing in China on July 1 had increased by 58,527 to 452,156 over the figure of April 1. The census, according to *Havas*, was made by the Third Department of the East Asia Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

The census reveals that the number of Japanese in the large cities of China is as follows:

Shanghai, 73,150; Peking, 67,437; Tientsin, 51,374; Tsingtao, 32,057; Kalgan, 20,508; Taiyuan, 19,291; Tsinan, 18,028; Chichiachwang, 13,238; Nanking, 10,190; Amoy, 8,837; Canton, 8,508, Hankow, 7,823; Swatow, 1,749; Hoihow, 1,208; Hongkong, 937.

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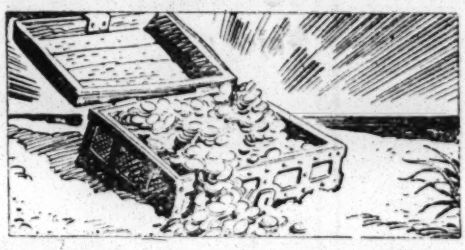

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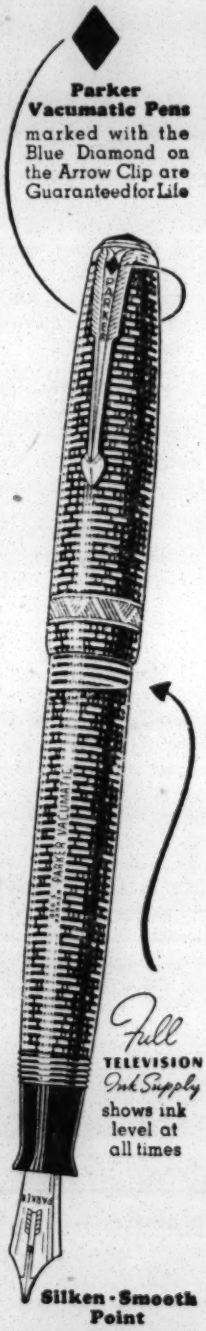

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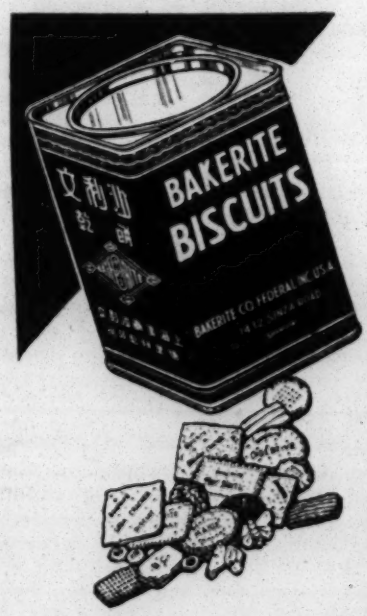
FRENCHTOWN COUNSELLOR KILLED BY EX-BODYGUARD

On August 14, the day before Shanghai relaxed its extraordinary precautions against terrorism, which it was feared would flare anew during the third anniversary of the Shanghai hostilities, Chang Hsiao-ling, prominent businessman and Chinese counsellor to the French Municipal Council, was shot dead in front of his house on Rue Wagner, by a bodyguard whom he had dismissed from service. A friend of the murdered man was also killed by the bodyguard when he tried to intervene.

Chang had served as a director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, of the Chung Wai Bank and of the Tung Wai Bank.

Fullam Decorated With Order of Rising Sun

James E. Fullam, president and director of Shanghai Telephone Company, Fed. Inc., subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York, was decorated with the Fourth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, on Tuesday, August 13. The order was given to Mr. Fullam "in recognition of his services in the development of communication services in Japan. The decoration was presented to Mr. Fullam by Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai.



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JAPANESE ANNOYED BY HOLCOMBE'S ARTICLE

An article published in the *The China Weekly Review* last week under the title: "The Prisoner of Nanking" brought down on the head of its author, Mr. Chester S. Holcombe, the resentful criticism of the local Japanese Embassy spokesman, who said on August 12 that reference to Wang Ching-wei as a prisoner of Japan could not help relations between the United States and Japan (Mr. Holcombe is American) and would do China no good. The spokesman unwittingly uttered the week's most memorable *bon mot* when he said Wang was completely free—"as free as the ruler of Manchukuo."

The spokesman also pointed out that Mr. Holcombe had forgotten the goodwill and courtesy of the Japanese and Chinese officials who enabled him to proceed to Nanking for the interview. The fact that Mr. Holcombe wrote the truth as he saw it and failed to toady to his Japanese hosts by writing propaganda for them, evidently hurt the spokesman more than anything, for he accused Mr. Holcombe of becoming "a slave to journalism in its very worst form."

European Funds in U.S. May Clean Up War Debts

The recent United States practice of "freezing" the funds held in American banks by European nations which have been invaded, may give Washington a chance to collect some of its European war debts. Another interpretation put on the matter by Washington political circles is that the U.S. intends to keep these funds out of the hands of Germany and Russia, according to a *Transocean* dispatch of August 9.

Both interpretations were lent substance this week by the announcement of U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau that the credits in the United States of the three small Baltic nations which have just joined the Soviet Union, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, would continue be held until the debt problems of those nations were "clarified." When the credits were first "frozen," the U.S.S.R. sent a sharp protest to the United States. It has been officially indicated in Washington that European deposits might be used to pay old World War debts, Secretary Morgenthau told the press Aug. 8 that the U.S. Government was studying the possibility of paying the French war debts from "frozen" funds of that nation.

U.S. Prepares to Receive 200,000 Refugee Children

A compromise bill providing a temporary haven in the United States for European war refugee children under the age of 16 years, was almost unanimously passed on August 8 by the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington. It was estimated that 200,000 children would be benefitted by the measure, which is to remain in force two years and applies to children of invaded countries. The plan provides for the issuance of temporary visas.

The *New York Daily News*, commenting on the Bill on August 9, demanded that there be no discrimination between the nationalities of the child refugees. The Government sponsors of the Bill seemed to have only British children in mind, said the paper, especially in view of the British blockade which would interfere with American ships calling at European ports. Britain, it continued, must be forced by American public opinion to grant all refugee ships passage. President Roosevelt later told the press that guarantee of safe passage to refugee ships, by all belligerents, was the only detail standing in the way of the evacuation of children from Europe.

Will British Stop Nippon Ship with Nazi Experts?

Thirty German nationals were reported by the *United Press* to have sailed from Balboa, Panama, en route to Germany via Japan, aboard the Japanese ship Yasukuni Maru, on August 7. Twenty of the Germans were pilots and mechanics formerly in the employ of the Scadta German Aviation Company in Colombia, the report declared. The progress of the Japanese vessel across the Pacific will be watched closely in view of the fact that a British warship took 21 German passengers en route to their homeland, off the Asama Maru when the vessel was only a short distance from Japan last January. Nine of the seized passengers were returned following Japanese protests. The Japanese government then notified all Japanese shipping companies to refuse passage to nationals of belligerent Powers.

Digestive Disorders Are A Danger Signal.

Indigestion, dyspepsia and other forms of stomach trouble cause depression and lead to a breakdown in health.

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To build up the blood and thereby to overcome digestive disorders there is no better way than by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Originated by a British physician, these pills actually create new, rich, pure, red blood. As a corrective of other ills arising from impoverished blood, insomnia, nervous disorders, general debility, loss of appetite, malaria, rheumatism, sciatica, the aches and pains to which women are subject, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally helpful. Begin your cure to-day. From chemists everywhere.

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Japan Seeking to Raise Birth-rate

The groundwork was laid in Japan last week for a nation-wide campaign to encourage early marriages and large families, when the Welfare Ministry announced a forthcoming investigation of the economic status of some 4,000 married couples in Tokyo, in order to determine the minimum income necessary to support wives and children, the *Chugai Shogyo* reported.

When these statistics have been analyzed the Ministry will investigate the financial status of prospective brides and grooms in order to encourage marriages. The paper pointed out that the present decline in Japan's birth-rate can be laid to a feeling of economic insecurity which has caused a steady advance in the marriage age. In 1911, the average age at which Japanese couples married was 25 for a man and 21 for a woman. By 1937 the figure had advanced, in the large cities, to 29 for men and 23 for women.

Another drive to popularize marriage is being launched by the National Spiritual Mobilization Headquarters which is doing all possible to interest the country, in "national policy" weddings at a cost of Yen 20 maximum. These weddings are to be conducted without elaborate banquetting. The exchange of gifts between bride and groom will be discouraged Dowries will be reduced in size, as will all incidentals such as photographs and meals. In fact everything possible will be done to entice the Japanese people to manufacture babies.

Another memorable human event which the Spiritual mobilizers will try to lower the price on is death. Expensive funeral clothes and funeral wreaths will be cut to a minimum. And no sake will be served to those attending wakes, a restriction which should serve to reduce the number of mourners.

Do You Feel Drowsy During The Day?

If drowsiness persistently overcomes you during the day-time, even though you retire to bed early each night, don't blame the hot weather but look to the condition of your liver. Liver sluggishness can be quickly corrected and energy restored by the use of Pinkettes.

The gentle laxative action of this ideal aperient dispels constipation, tones up the liver, aids digestion, and thereby increases energy and vitality.

Pinkettes are equally good for men and women. They are obtainable at all chemists.

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Keep you bright and energetic.

Moscow Abolishes Red Army Political Commissars

The office of Political Commissar in the Soviet Army and Navy has been abolished by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, *Reuters* reported on August 13. This office, peculiar to the Red Army since its first organization, will be replaced by one of Deputy Commanding Officer. Political work among Red soldiers and sailors will be continued by these last. Abolition of the office of Political Commissar was undertaken as another measure to strengthen the authority of commanding officers, the Soviet decree announced. Other measures recently adopted in the Russian Army, aimed at the same objective, were the reestablishment of the military salute and the wearing of more brilliant dress uniforms.

Dominions, Colonies Will Attend Empire Conference

Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have accepted an invitation to participate in the British Empire War Coordination Conference to be held at New Delhi, India in October, *Havas* announced on August 12. Burma, Hongkong and Ceylon will be among the territories represented, and the Governors of British possessions in East Africa have indicated their intention of sending delegates. Replies are still being awaited from Southern Rhodesia and Malaya, according to the report. The object of the gathering will be the definition of various national policies in order better to coordinate the development of Empire resources for the prosecution of the British war effort. The report did not mention whether Canada had signified its intention of being represented at the conference.

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Running the Blockade Into China

BY I. EPSTEIN

Despite the Japanese occupation of the vast majority of her ports and the blockade which has been clamped on the rest, the seacoast of Free China, a seacoast of fishing villages and small landing beaches, is still the main avenue of traffic, both freight and passenger, to and from the country. This may sound startling to those who have believed that, since the fall of Canton, the great international routes to Burma, Indo-China and the Soviet Union have been the only feasible approaches to the free territories. But it is nevertheless so, and it is safe to say that the bulk of cargoes that can be carried by porters and certainly the overwhelming majority of passengers come to Free China directly, by way of her own coast.

Of course the "ports of entry"—be they only shingled beaches—are necessarily limited. To qualify for that distinction they must satisfy a number of conditions. They must be close enough to the larger ports, where goods are manufactured or imported from abroad, to make transport by coastal junk or ferry not too difficult. Since they cannot be at roadheads—the highways in these exposed sections having long since been destroyed by the defending forces—they must be within one or two days' carrying distance of some inland waterway because even in China, porters, except for very short hauls, are the most expensive form of transport. The inland waterway in question must lead, directly or indirectly, to a consumption market, or a center of more modern communications with the deep rear. Finally, there exist the Chinese government and Customs and the only legitimate points of entry are those sanctioned as such and presided over by the appropriate authorities.

The transport route along which I travelled begins at a point that has all these qualifications with one important addition. By a quirk of one of the many anomalous treaties imposed on China during the last century, the water that surround it are technically British and part of the colony of Hong Kong, while the shores they wash are not. The original purpose of this arrangement appears to have been to enable British naval units to engage pirate junks which preyed, more or less successfully, on Hong Kong's commerce. It

How China Defeats the Japanese Blockade

China marshals her vast man-power to defeat the blockade of her coastal ports by the Japanese Navy. The picture at the upper left shows an elderly woman operating a primitive hand cotton gin. Upper right shows a young Chinese girl operating a foot-power spinning wheel. Lower left shows some of the vast stores of native cotton transported to Chengtu, Szechwan from Sian, Shensi, by hand-carts and human labor. Lower right is a remarkable picture, taken at the Chengtu Cotton Cooperative, showing 3,000 old men and women at work operating hand-spinning wheels.

now operates to secure safety from Japanese bombing for passengers and cargo before, and partly during, the process of disembarkation. This is important, because the nearest Japanese aircraft carrier is only a few miles away—perhaps two minutes, flight.

Once ashore, there are other ways of forestalling the raiders. These change often and cannot, naturally, be described. However, the Customs service contrives to do its work and trade to move. With a good start, one can thread one's way with a long column of porters over leafy-shaded footpaths that cross the nearby hills and arrive, not too late, the same day, on the banks of a creek where everything goes onto boats and rafts once more.

The second day brought us to the first Chinese city, horribly ravaged by bombing and temporary enemy occupation, but with life in the streets, shops doing business, uniformed young men and women walking briskly about and once more, so refreshing to one long absent, the glad breath of China's invincibility.

In the town, in the inns and along the waterfront, one could see something of the passengers moving to the interior. There were employees of Hong Kong transport firms which have offices at every station along this route, agents for foreign goods, such as oil and cigarettes, a Catholic priest carrying Red Cross medical supplies to hospitals in the area, a group of university presidents and principals of middle schools that had been compelled to move to the British Colony—bound for an educational conference at the provincial capital. But most numerous of all were the overseas Chinese. The sturdy emigrants who made the economic wealth of Java, Sumatra, Malaya and Siam were men and women from the upper reaches of Kwangtung's East River and the country behind Swatow. Now they were coming home and, because Swatow is in Japanese hands, they were coming this way. They were fleeing from the Dutch East Indies, threatened by Japanese invasion, from oppression in Siam, where suspicion of having sent money back to China is sufficient cause for deportation with confiscation of property, and from tightening war conditions and steeply rising costs of living in the Straits. These people are passionately patriotic—the most insistent and vociferous advocates of war against Japan to a fully victorious conclusion. Through an interpreter (the overseas all spoke Swatow dialect) I asked one upstanding old woman just why she thought this was necessary. Her answer was quite simple: "Life is hard everywhere. Still, if they press us too hard abroad, we can come back. But the Japanese want to take away our home. If we have no home, where can we go?"

There is another more positive side to this. Laboring under slights and restrictions, the Chinese communities overseas have always felt that only when China is strong, free, well governed and respected in the first rank of nations can they themselves attain equality of treatment. The national revolutionary work of Sun Yat-sen was financed largely from abroad. To governments and leaders whom they believed to be working for a new united China, her emigrants have always given generous support. From those in whom they did not have such confidence, they have withheld this powerful encouragement. It is hard to say how much China's continued solvency in the present hard struggle owes to the unfailing remittances that pour in literally from every one—from highest to lowest—of her millions of sons and daughters in foreign lands.

Along the East River

After some travelling along branch waterways, we entered the East River, going upstream between green hills. In the absence of a favorable wind, which would have enabled us to move under sail, the boats had to be now poled, now drawn by straining men, toiling along the shore. Progress by this means is slow. We had 160 miles to do to the first undestroyed highway along which buses were operating, and we were told it would take ten days.

Passing through many villages in the course of long tramps which we made a practice of taking every day (there was no chance of the boats leaving us behind), we learned a good deal of the region. Everything, it seemed, was oriented to the movement of goods. Thousands of men, women and even children were carrying the traditional *tan* loads of 90 lbs. divided evenly into two halves at either end of a shoulder-pole. This was rapid transport—thirty miles a day—and pay was high in money. But money, as we soon discovered, was cheap. Rice, which had always largely been imported, had soared tenfold with the destruction of highways. Manufactured necessities cost more not only than in Hong Kong, but than further upstream, because no cargoes were dropped at these places—they had to go up before they were brought back. The farmers with sufficient riceland and labour to produce for themselves, we were told, stayed on the land when the land needed them. The land-hungry, the landless and refugees from the vicinity of Swatow carried loads, and earned enough to feed and clothe themselves. For the fortunates who had both land and spare able-bodied men and women in the family, the trade provided a handsome extra income.

All along the river, the fishermen carried on their trade only when they could find no passengers for their craft. And in every pine-glade in the hills (there is pine in the highlands and luxuriant bamboo at the water-level) axemen and sawyers were at work shaping timbers for more beats of every size which we saw masters and apprentices laying down with the junk-builder's age-old methods and tools at a hundred clearings by the riverside.

Japanese Bombing

Although the Japanese do not know too much, they know the main points of this route and every station, bridge and landing has been subjected to repeated avalanches of high explosive and incendiary bombs. The raids a fortnight before we came had been the worst. At each of six points along the 200 mile line large numbers of porters, passengers and boat people had been killed. One bomb hit a big barge occupied by more than three hundred overseas Chinese returning

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with their wives and children. There was inflammable cargo on board and no human being survived. Yet, apart from the stories one heard, there was no sign of anything having occurred. The route functioned normally though on altered schedule.

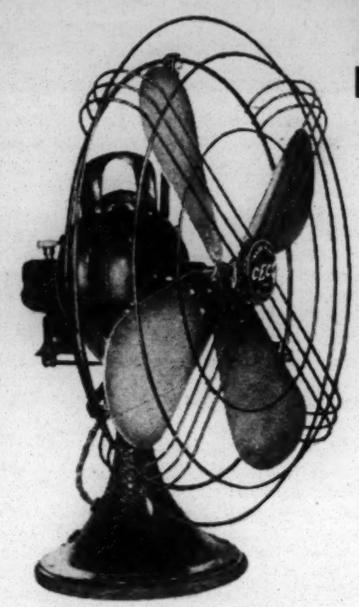
The river trip ended at a town on the main highway, a town which, because of its position as a junction of several communication routes by land and water, had been all but bombed out of existence. The great majority of the houses were gaping ruins, hastily patched with pine boards so that they might continue to provide shelter for eating places and improvised inns. And the streets were rivers of mud through which porters slithered knee-deep, sometimes even thigh-deep, and trucks churned their way mightily like amphibian tanks spattering black slime on the just and the unjust alike.

By Truck to Shaokwan

A day later I was jolting along, atop a loaded truck, through the Kwangtung mountains, along a highway that for most of its length runs along ledges thousands of feet above the valleys below. From this jaunty perch, the edge of the road could not be seen at all, and the view was, for all the world, like that from an airplane. The highway was slippery but the driver pushed stolidly on at a good speed, avoiding awkwardly-placed wrecks, negotiating impossible horseshoe turns with perfect calmness, and paying no attention to the occasional evidence, all to plain, of where a machine had gone over the side. In 15 hours we were to do a distance equal to that which had taken twelve laborious days from Hong Kong. En route I amused myself with mental calculations. A two-ton truck carries the load of fifty porters, and in a twelve-hour stretch it can carry ten times as far. It is thirty times as fast as a river boat going upstream, which is the way they have to go to get to this country. But it takes all three to bring goods into China by this fly-by-night route. And if the hundred odd trucks I counted within a few hours going in the opposite direction to us towards the river port are any indication, these goods are more than a trickle.

The exciting day on the truck came to a termination at Shaokwan, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, the present capital of Kwangtung province. From this city it is possible to go by rail to Hunan and Kwangsi and by road to any part of China. Shaokwan has been twice attacked by the Japanese, and both times the enemy has had to retire with heavy losses. The city is crowded, busy, confident and buoyant. "The war spirit is good here," said a friend whom I had not seen since the fall of Canton, "better than in many places in the rear." The universal interest in every minor shift on the battle-line that lies between here and Canton and the popular celebration of the Chinese success at Liangkow last week confirmed his statement. Having followed from its source one of the blood vessels that continue to nourish it in health and strength, we had come once more into contact with the heart of fighting China.

Shaokwan, June 10, 1940.



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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

July 8

One hundred twenty Japanese planes bomb Chungking; drop 800 bombs, causing less than 50 casualties. Two raiders reported brought down by Chinese pursuit planes.

Chinese report forces on south shore of Yangtzse, opposite Ichang, holding firm against Japanese attacks.

Advocacy of a Japanese Monroe Doctrine for Asia as well as America and Europe, made by Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, annoys Chungking, heartens Tokyo.

Japanese to make strong protest on alleged ill-treatment of Japanese gendarmes arrested at Shanghai by U.S. Marines July 7.

Japanese dispatch troops, warships to south China. Britain rejects Burma Road closure, Japan asks reconsideration.

Chiang Kai-shek in broadcast asks U.S. to cease supplying war materials to Japan.

*
**

July 9

Japanese planes raid Chungking, bombing points in uptown district and south of the city.

American authorities declare Japanese gendarmes arrested July 7 had resisted, thereby causing three of them to suffer minor injuries.

*
**

July 10

Mass meeting of Japanese in Hongkew demand U.S. Marine Commander, Col. De Witt Peck, apologize for arrest of Japanese gendarmes.

Japanese planes raid Santai, northeast of Chengtu. Damage Northeastern University. Japanese raided Kweiyang yesterday.

*
**

July 11

Chungking reports 20,000 puppet troops have deserted to the Chinese side in area east of Kaifeng. Another 1,000 puppet troops are reported to have deserted at Tsaoyang.

*
**

July 12

Five thousand Japanese troops have been killed trying to cross from Ichang to the Chinese-held south bank of the Yangtzse River during the past 10 days, according to a Chungking report. Japanese are reported to have sustained heavy casualties in fighting along the Ichang-Hankow highway during the past three days.

Continued British discussions on the Burma road issue force belief that Britain will eventually capitulate to Japanese demands for closure.

*
**

July 13

Britain said to have offered three-months' closure of Burma highway to transport of arms and munitions to China. Japanese reports state negotiations for closure proceeding satisfactorily.

July 14

Chungking reports that of a total of 1,153 counties in 14 provinces in which war is being waged, 603 counties or 52 percent remain completely in Chinese hands; 39 counties or 3 percent are entirely occupied by the Japanese; another 39 counties are partly occupied by the Japanese.

*
**

July 15

Japanese navy closes Chekiang and Fukien coast to third-Power shipping Entire China coast now under blockade. British protest.

Nanking issues new black-list asking deportation of seven prominent Occidentals from Shanghai foreign concessions.

British Ambassador Craigie, Japanese Foreign Minister Arita frame tentative pact for Burma road closure. Chinese indignant over further British appeasement.

S. W. Jones, Officer Administering the Singapore Government, tells radio audience that Britain will agree to temporary closure of Burma Road and that this move will be accompanied by British efforts to restore peace between China and Japan.

Indians Cool to British Overtures

An invitation to Indian representatives to join his Executive Council was made by the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, on August 8 and was almost immediately turned down by the Indian-owned press. The Viceroy announced simultaneously that he had been authorized by London to establish a War Advisory Council, with representation from the Indian states and other interests in the national life of India as a whole. Reminding India that the British government last October promised India dominion status, the Viceroy said in part:

"It is clear that the moment when the Commonwealth is engaged upon a struggle for existence is not one wherein fundamental constitutional issues can be decisively resolved, but His Majesty's Government authorize me to declare they will most readily assent to setting up, after the conclusion of the war with the least possible delay, a representative body of principal elements in India's national life in order to devise a framework of a new constitution, and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decisions on all relevant matters to the utmost degree."

Indian leaders have already signified their determination to remain aloof from the attempt to obtain their support for an increased war effort. Maulana Abul Kalam Azed, President of the All-India National Congress,

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told *Reuter* on August 12 that the Viceroy had invited him to a meeting during the coming week, but that "I am not meeting the Viceroy at present as I do not find any meeting ground or scope for further discussion." He said that the Congress Working Committee would assemble at Wardhu on August 18 to draft a formal reply to the invitation. In an interview at Cawnpore, Pandit Jawaharial Nehru, former President of the Congress, expressed the view that there was a big gulf between the Viceroy's offer and the Congress demands.

The Moscow newspaper *Pravda*, in an editorial on August 12, saw in the British request for cooperation, evidence of growing alarm among the British ruling class at the impossibility of including India in the framework of the Empire war effort.

Chinese Estimate Japanese Casualties at 1,644,988

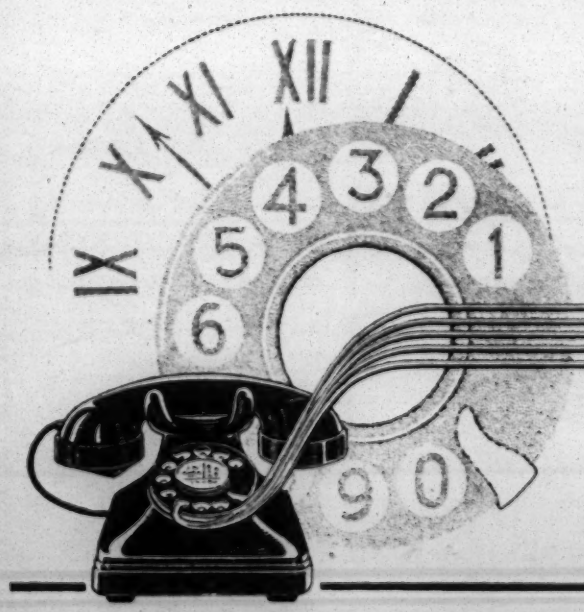
Japanese forces in the present war have suffered 1,644,988 casualties since July 7, 1937 according to an official report of the Board of Military Operations in Chungking. Of these, 1,304,988 were sustained by fighting units on the front; 340,000 represent losses of military supply and transport units. The report estimated that a total of 2,800,000 Japanese troops have been sent to China at various times in the past three years and that there are at present 1,150,000 in the country, exclusive of the nine divisions garrisoning Manchuria.

Japanese casualties were said to have been heaviest in the 13 months from January, 1939 to February 1940 when 40 percent of the fighting forces (486,649 men) were killed or wounded. The comparative quiet on the fronts from March to May of this year accounts for the low figure of 118,000 Japanese casualties, the report stated. Japan, according to the Board, now has a potential fighting strength of 2,500,000 men.

New Japanese Chauvinism Demands End of Rotary

Rotary clubs in various towns and cities of Japan are being swept out of existence by the rising totalitarian-anti-foreign tide of public sentiment now engolfing the country. According to a *Domei* report of August 11, the Rotary of Osaka has decided to secede from International Rotary in order to form a new organization. The Tokushima Rotary is reported to have dissolved itself. The Okayama Rotary on August 8 announced suspension of weekly meetings until further instructions were received from Tokyo. The spirit of the Rotary organization, internationalism among businessmen, runs counter to all concepts of nationalist ideology such as is now advocated for Japan. *Domei* reported from Korea on August 11 that the Anti-British League in that Japanese colony has demanded disbandment of the Rotary clubs at Keijo, Heijo, Taikyu, and Fusan.

For the CORRECT TIME



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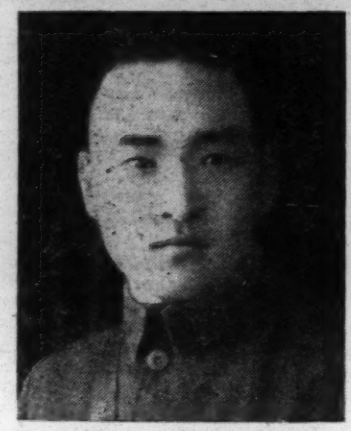
Who's Who in China

Yan Der-guey (Yen Te-kuei), government official; born at Wentang, Shantung, March 8, 1906; graduate of the Central Political College of the Kuo-



顏 德 桂

Yan Der-guey

mintang; chief of civil affairs section, Kiangning Self-Government Experimental Hsien, Kiangsu, 1932-36; concurrently chief of first section, office of the Administrative High Commissioner of Kiangsu 10th District and High Commissioner, Kuomintang Headquarters, Kiangning, Kiangsu; magistrate of Shucheng, Anhwei, 1937; magistrate of Nanan and Quemoy, Fukien, 1938-40; now magistrate at Minhow (Foochow), Fukien; address: Minhow District Government, Foochow, Fukien.

U.S. Anglophiles Ask Sale Of Destroyers to Britain

Congressional advocates of U.S. aid to Britain opened their campaign to sell 50 old United States destroyers to beleagured England, with a declaration by Senator Claude Pepper on August 7, that he was trying to get early action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his resolution authorizing the sale. It was reported on August 9 that the British Admiralty had announced the loss of 28 destroyers since the outbreak of the war.

In other types of war material Great Britain is continually increasing purchases in the United States from a long-range point of view, Mr. A. Purvis, head of the British purchasing mission, told *Reuters* on August 7. Present purchases include tanks, field artillery and many other supplies not previously obtained in the United States.

The limitations of American factories for production of war equipment was revealed last month when the statement by Lord Beaverbrook, head of the Ministry of Airplane Production, that the United States had consented to build 3,000 planes a month for Britain, was heralded as fantastic by the American press. It was pointed out that the present monthly production of aircraft of all types, commercial and war, in the U.S. is less than 1,000 and the production of 3,000 would require 38 new factories which could not be functioning to capacity until the middle of 1942. During August, American factories were scheduled to turn out 236 military planes for Britain and 396 for the United States.

Men and Events

Lieut.-Col. Howard N. Stent, Intelligence Officer with the Fourth U.S. Marines for the past two years, has returned to the United States. His successor has not yet been announced.

*

Mrs. Atsuko Hosokawa, second daughter of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier of Japan, died in Tokyo on the evening of August 10 of peritonitis. She was only 23 years of age. Her husband, Morisada Hosokawa recently had been appointed secretary to the Premier.

*

The German **Transocean** service on August 8 reported that four members of the British Montague family, proprietors of the **Manchester Guardian**, have taken up their residence in the United States for the duration of the war.

*

Lin Yun, head of the "orthodox" Kuomintang Party organization at Nanking, has resigned his position according to report of the official Nanking **Central Press** service. Chow Hsueh-Chang, deputy secretary has been appointed Chairman in place of Lin Yun.

*

John Hilding Dahlin, 51, factory superintendent of the American Far Eastern Match Company, died at Country Hospital, Shanghai, on Sunday, August 4. Funeral services were held at Bubbling Well Chapel, Wednesday, Aug. 7. Mr. Dahlin is survived by his wife, Mrs. Kerstin Dahlin.

*

Miss Frances E. Coombs, who came to China as a missionary 29 years ago, died in Peiping on July 29. She was stationed in Taiyuanfu, Shansi for most of the time where she headed a girls middle school. She had just been appointed Dean of Women of Cheeloo University, prior to her death.

*

Lieut. Commander Gabriel Taixeira, member of the Portugese Parliament, was appointed on August 9 as Governor of the Portugese Colony of Macao, located on the South China Coast, opposite the British Colony of Hongkong.

*

The American University Club of Shanghai has announced its annual Garden Party, scheduled for the afternoon of Saturday, August 24, at 2:30 o'clock on the campus of St. John's University, Jessfield. Entertainment will include tennis and ping pong, music, tea, soft ball matches and other sports.

*

Henry Blain Eaton, an American, was given a 90-day suspended sentence for vagrancy in U.S. Court for China on August 9. Eaton plead guilty and promised to conduct himself in seemly manner—and to leave town as soon as possible. His peculiar actions on the streets led the police to believe he was suffering from a mental ailment, but investigation disclosed his activities were due to excessive indulgence in Shanghai's alcoholic beverages.

*

The Rev. Arthur E. H. Barber, son of the late A. W. Barber and Mrs. Barber of Vancouver, was married on August 9 to Miss Anna Lee Thompson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson of Knoxville, Tenn. Both are connected with the China Inland Mission. The marriage ceremony was held at Holy Trinity Cathedral with the Right Rev. John Curtis, Bishop of Chekiang, officiating, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Scott. The bride and bridegroom are departing shortly for Vancouver, where they plan to reside.

Southwestern Kwangsi province suffered its worst flood since 1917 when the waters of the Yu River rose 3 meters this week according to a **Domei** report. The province has been under continuous rain since August 3. All farms on the outskirts of Nanning have been submerged, the report stated, but the walls of the ancient capital have been able to save the city itself thus far.

*

The Pope, in a special communication, August 8, appealed to newspapers on both sides to tell the truth in reporting war news. In an address before an audience of 1,000 faithful at Vatican City he charged newspapers with giving incorrect information regarding destruction of armored cars and bombing planes. He declared that "the tongue has killed more than the sword."

*

James A. Farley, former U.S. Postmaster General in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, has been appointed chairman of the board of Coca Cola Export Corporation. The announcement was made by Robert W. Woodruff, president of the Coca Cola Company on Aug. 11. In addition to this post, Mr. Farley's main job will be head of the New York Yankees baseball team. Negotiations for the purchase of the Yankees are expected to be completed in two weeks.

*

Pan-American Airways, which operates Clipper planes across the Pacific and operates the China National Aviation Corporation, in cooperation with the Chinese National Government, has announced plans for training 850 cadets in long-range aerial navigation. The work is being undertaken in conjunction with the U.S. War Department at Miami, Florida. The training will extend for 14 months and will be part of President Roosevelt's plan to train 50,000 American pilots.

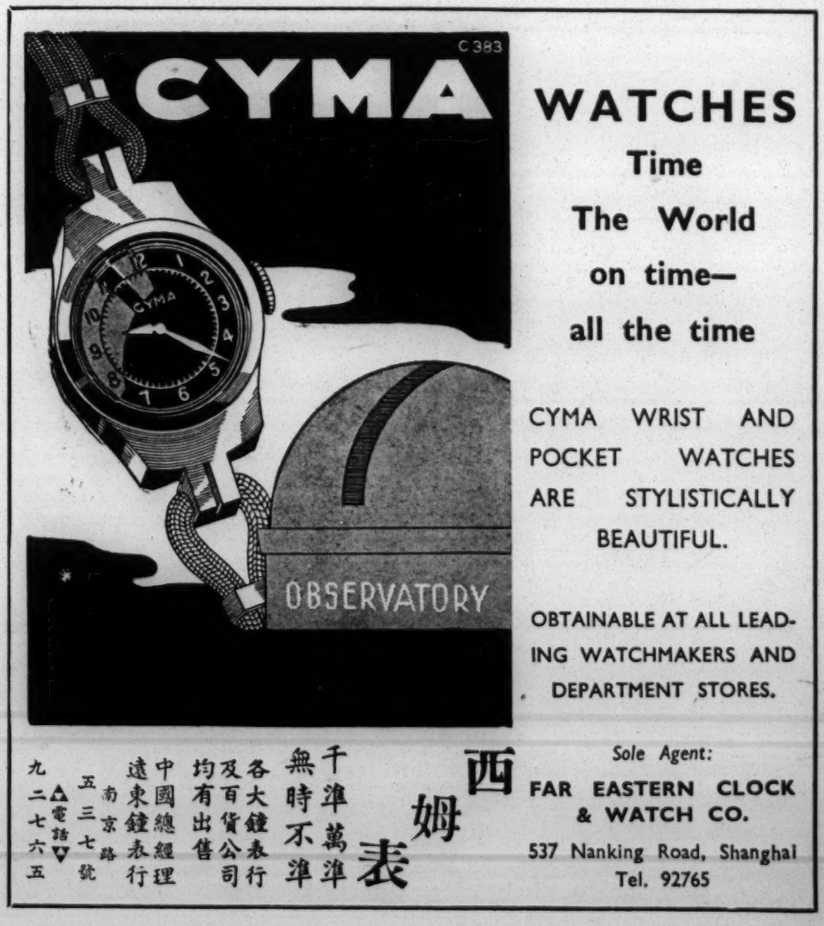
President Franklin D. Roosevelt has designated September 8 as a day for Americans to pray for the return of world peace. In a statement issued at the summer White House at Hyde Park on August 9, the President said, "We have endeavored to prevent the spread of war and have raised our voices against international injustice. As Americans and lovers of freedom, we are humbly sympathetic with those who are facing tribulation in lands across the seas."

*

The British realty concern, Wheelock and Company, Ltd., "increased its profit from $2,391,638.44 to $6,235,539.38, or $3,843,900.94" according to the annual report submitted to shareholders this week. The sum of $2,750,000 will be transferred to general reserve, while the sum of $300,000, equivalent to £5,000, was contributed to the British Volunteer War Contributions Fund. Dividend payments absorbed $2,632,057, while the balance, or $940,035.82 was carried forward to the current year. The final dividend amounted to $5 a share, similar to the previous year.

*

Mrs. U. M. Tavella, local artist, was awarded first prize for a design for a stamp to be used by the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Those receiving honorary mention included Paul Fischer, Lo Hsiao-hsin and Miss Yuen Tsung Sze, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze. The winning design shows a map of the world with the double-bar cross radiating from the Shanghai Association to similar bodies in other parts of the world. The contest was announced in May and attracted 39 contestants. The judges were Brayton L. Meyor, Standard Vacuum Oil Company; C. P. Ling of the China Commerical Advertising Agency and R. D. Chisolm of **Shopping News**.



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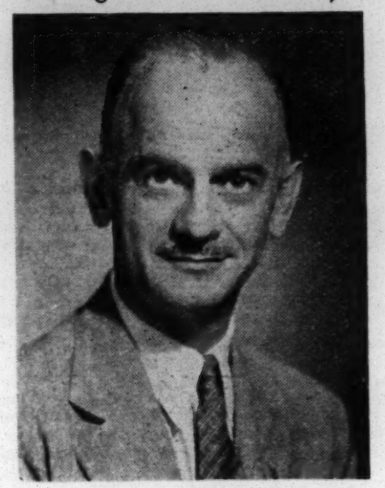
Charles Richardson, Jr., American Attorney, who recently was appointed U.S. Marshal, also has been designated as Special Assistant to the U. S. District Attorney, who is now absent on leave in the United States. According to

Acting District Attorney



Charles Richardson Jr.

instructions received this week from the U. S. Department of Justice in Washington, Mr. Richardson is authorized to act in all criminal matters in the absence of the District Attorney. Mr. Richardson, who came to China several months ago from California, is a graduate of Princeton and Harvard. Recently, he was elected secretary of the Harvard Club of China.

*

The giant new American liner, America, sailed from New York on its maiden voyage, on Sunday, Aug. 11. The first voyage will include a tour of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Port au Prince and Havana. The liner, largest ever built in the United States, was scheduled for the European run, but owing to the war situation, will be used for excursion tours to the West Indies and South America. Shortly before the liner sailed, the stewards threatened to go on strike unless a dozen additional men were employed. The demand was complied with.

*

The Japanese Medical Mission, composed of seven physicians, who are making a "research tour" of Germany, arrived in Hamburg on Aug. 12. The entertainment included a reception at the local university and an exhibition of Japanese and German films. The Japanese mission is headed by Dr. Ishibashi, president of the Japanese-German Medical Society of Tokyo. While in Germany the Mission is the guest of Dr. Conti, Reichs Health State Secretary.

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Hot weather brought a sharp rise in intestinal diseases to the population of Shanghai. There were 85 cases of dysentery among the Chinese population of the International Settlement with 41 deaths notified and 52 cases among the foreign population resulting in five deaths. Typhoid caused 37 deaths out of 44 cases in the Settlement and 22 deaths out of 30 cases in the French Concession. In the latter area the incidence of dysentery was much lower with only 14 deaths out of 29 cases.

*

Chuchi Ohashi, formerly an official in the puppet state of Manchukuo, but now vice-minister for Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, told the Japanese people to cease meddling in foreign affairs and leave such matters to the Government. He declared, "The people should cease their chatter and attempts to advise the government on its foreign relations....The people should attend strictly to their own affairs and let the Ministry do the worrying about relations with supposed friends and alleged enemies."

*

Mother St. Clemens, Superior of the Convent of Helpers of the Holy Souls at Yangchow, died on August 4 and was buried at Siccawei Convent on August 7. Mother St. Clemens arrived in China in 1910 and was assigned to work in the Chapei area of Shanghai. She attracted wide attention in the revolutionary complications in 1927 by protecting some 300 children who were caught between the rival forces. In 1931 she was made Superior of St. Joseph's Institution on Rue Montauban, French Concession, and in 1935 was assigned to Yangchow where she founded the convent and school for Chinese girls. She belonged to the family of St. Clemens Hofbauer, Redemptorist. His Eminence Mons. Haouissee presided at the Requiem Mass which was attended by leading Catholic notables of Shanghai.

All Shanghai Post Office clerks have been granted a raise in pay in accordance with a recent decree of the Chungking Ministry of Communications. Senior clerks will receive a 25 per cent increase, junior clerks a 75 per cent increase. The order is effective as of June 1, 1940.

*

The Social Affairs Bureau of the City Government of Greater Shanghai this week announced to all Nantao landowners that their property rights would be protected under the new regime and requested them to register immediately all property damaged during the local hostilities.

*

Rumors that the imminent withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai and north China had brought a flood of bookings for U.S.-bound American President liners, were denied by an official of the line this week. He said that on the contrary recent bookings had dropped considerably, although summer was a time of year when they were usually higher because of people going on vacation.

*

The National Government issued a mandate on August 8 appointing Chang Feng-chiu a member of the Legislative Yuan. Wu Han-tao, secretary-general of the Control Yuan, resigned in order to become an ordinary member of the Yuan. Miao Pei-chang was appointed Control Yuan commissioner for the Hunan-Hupeh control area and Kao I-han was appointed commissioner for the Kansu-Ninghsia-Chinghai control district, according to **Kuomin** dispatch from Chungking.

*

Municipal police became suspicious of the actions of a Chinese coolie, who was carrying a satchel on Bubbling Well Road. They were astonished to find that the satchel contained 30 gold bars, valued in excess of $100,000. The coolie claimed he was messenger for a local Chinese bank and was delivering the bars to customers of the bank. Inquiry at the bank confirmed the coolie's story, that he had been engaged in delivering gold bars—without benefit of armored cars and police escorts—for several weeks and had experienced no trouble until the police interfered.

*

The **Shanghai Mainichi** stated on August 8 that plans have been developed for converting Woosung, port at the mouth of the Yangtsze, into a Japanese industrial zone for Central China. The development will be under the supervision of the Shanghai Real Estate Company, a Japanese monopolist concern, which is a subsidiary of the Central China Development Corporation, which has charge of all Japanese activities in Central China. The report stated that 50 large industrial concerns had already purchased land at Woosung for the construction of factories. Among the concerns are Dai Nippon Cotton Mill, Japan-China Cotton Mill, Imperial Artificial Silk Mill, and others.

*

Chao Shou-yu, who was appointed Special Commissioner by the Chinese Government, to transport the body of the late Panchen Lama to Lhassa, capital of Tibet, arrived in Lanchow, capital of Kansu on August 10 for the purpose of making preparations for his mission. After a few days in Lanchow, Mr. Chao planned to proceed to Chinhai (Kokonor) to confer with Gen. Ma Pu-fang, chairman of the provincial government on plans for the transportation of the remains of the Panchen Lama to Tibet. The Panchan Lama died three years ago on the border of Tibet while making preparations to return to his capital after many years exile in China. Several hundred of his followers are still guarding the body of the Panchen Lama.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Another India Novel

NIGHT IN BOMBAY—By Louis Bromfield. Authorised China Edition, Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, 1940. 351 pp. Price, Ch.$10.

I have never been in a desert. But somehow I feel that if I ever had been, dragging along under a melting sun, and finally were to light on an oasis, I should then experience something not very different from the pleasure of reading Bromfield's latest book. This is a real book. Nothing wishy-washy, nothing higgledy-piggledy, nothing boisterous and squeamish—it is a clean, uplifting love story.

Like "The Rains Came," this book has its setting in India. The characters are familiar, too. Bill, the prodigal son coming to his senses, reminds us of Ransome; the extravagant and aimless Carol of Lady Edwina Esketh; the straight and consientious Buck, and his friends, the keen, energetic Indian doctor, Moti, of Shfti. The plot is simple. Bill, son of an American millionaire, comes to Bombay, unexpectedly meets his old flame, Carol, and casually introduces her to the shady Mrs. Trollope and the baroness. Meanwhile, Bill unexpectedly meets his old friend, Buck, who has overworked himself and needs "a fling" as Moti prescribes. Bill is called on to give Buck the chance. And Bill brings Buck and Carol together, although they once met on a train. What with Buck's beautiful personality and what with Carol's loving-kindness towards him in his sickness, their friendship ripens into love. And love changes Carol, and calls forth all the potential good in her which so far has lain dormant. She drops her shady acquaintances, turns her back upon her former life and becomes a new woman.

The plot is well-knit. Here omens—the death of the policeman, for instance—are used to shadow forth future events; symbols—the blind Indian boy, for instance—are used to drive the moral of the story home, which is the old moral of the beautiful Magdalen story. There is no excrescence. All things move on rapidly, smoothly, intent with excitment. How real the intrigues are, carried on in the race course, in the Taj Mahal, and the Maharani's Pleasure Palace—the places where history is made in the fashionable world! All these aspects, crucially realistic and supremely human, remind us of the Russian novel, "Anna Karenina."

This story, if put on the screen, would no doubt make another hit for the author, because it is full of dramatic scenes, not randomly put together but weaved into an organic whole by an author with a great dramatic sense.

S.C.Y.

Designer's Paradise

POLYNESIAN VENTURE—By Truman Bailey. Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York, 1939, 231 pp. Price, US$3.00.

Truman Bailey is an American artist, designer and photographer who visited the Far East in search of new ideas for modern merchandising. He did not seek them from Chinese shopkeepers or Cambodian peddlers, but from the natural beauty and nature of the lands he visited.

Touring through Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Cambodia, the Malay States, Samoa and the Polynesian Basin, Bailey returned to America with scores of photographs, many of which are excellently reproduced in "Polynesian Venture".

From his photographs of Far Eastern flowers, birds, fish, native cloth and pottery, Bailey designed new articles for American novelty counters. These included glass and wooden tableware fashioned after tropical fish; artificial flowers resembling those found only in the Orient; new, colorful patterns for American textile manufacturers; new ideas for American pottery manufacturers.

"Polynesian Venture" is an interesting book because it is more than adventure. Aside from being a lively travelogue, magnificently illustrated with Bailey's photographs, the book lays open an imaginative mind in pursuit of an unusual idea.

Bailey not only gives the reader some understanding of the problems and methods of a designer, but includes an instructive chapter on photography in the tropics which would be of advantage to any amateur photographer following the path of Bailey's travels.

"Polynesian Venture" is easy and pleasant reading. In style, the book is very informal, frequently devoting itself merely to excerpts from Bailey's diary. He also reproduces some of his rough pencil sketches by means of which the reader can see how Bailey converts the drawing of a tropical fish, for example, into a blueprint for a wooden salad bowl.

The light manner in which Bailey deals with China and Japan may be explained by the fact that he felt that America was well acquainted with adaptations of Oriental art. He was after something new for the American shopper and found it in the Polynesian Basin.

An interesting sidelight on Bailey's trip is the fact that he had hoped to find Polynesian handicraft products which could be imported to America, as is done from Japan and China. In this he failed except for limited selections of Polynesian pottery. He found the textile patterns useful, but the Polynesian cloth itself was inferior to American manufactures. His most useful material came not from the Polynesians themselves, but from their flowers and fishes.

R.T.B.

Down in Tahiti

I WENT NATIVE—By Al Kassel; Richard R. Smith, New York City, 189 pages. Price, US$3.00.

As the title implies, this book is an account of the impressions and experiences of the author, an American, who left the beaten path in Tahiti and lived among the natives even to the extent of taking unto himself a temporary Tahitian mistress. The book is profusely illustrated by an Alsatian artist, Mr. W. Wolff, long resident in Tahiti.

Besides characterizing the everyday life of the Tahitians, the author recounts many ancient legends which still have influence and impact on native life in the islands.

Simple and ingenuous, passionately fond of music, utterly oblivious to the passage or importance of time, the Tahitian, as pictured by Mr. Kassel is essentially a child of nature. Love is a matter of mutual attraction to be deliriously enjoyed only so long as mutual attraction persists.

The Tahitians conception of time, to which the author devotes an entire

JAPAN'S WAR IN CHINA

When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke at Peiping on July 7, 1937 and at Shanghai on August 13 of the same year, THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW immediately began compiling a day-to-day record of out-standing developments in the struggle including the diplomatic side as well as the military. These handy little volumes, each covering a period of six months, have now reached five.

They are 5" × 7½" in size and the number of pages runs from 116 to 180 for the different volumes.

Vol. 5 of the detailed day-to-day record of Sino-Japanese hostilities is now off the press. It covers the period from July 7, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

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Preceding volumes of this series cover the following 6-month periods:

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Vol. IV—Jan. 1, 1939 to July 6, 1939

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Opening of Autumn Term—
Monday, October 7, 1940.
Thanksgiving Holiday—
November 28, 29, 1940.
End of Autumn Term—
Friday, December 20, 1940.
Christmas Recess—
Saturday, December 21, 1940 to Wednesday, January 1, 1941.
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chapter, might be summed up in the following paragraph:

"I have seen a native gaze for hours across the lagoon and beyond, doing nothing in a deliberate way, and for hours more have listened to him making "parau parau" (gossip) on unimportant topics. He will make appointments with a "by and by" which may mean two days or two weeks hence. Like the languid Tahitian day, like the placid lagoon waters, like the palm leaf gently stirring in the breeze is the Tahitian. Watch him walk erect and deliberate, with actions slow, enquire whither he is bound, you will receive the vague reply "over there", which may mean a point ten feet or ten miles distant, and when he arrives—he is there today—or tomorrow—it does not matter. If not tomorrow—the day after or next week or next month or next year, time is the least of his worries for to hurry is a foolish white man's habit. Time—it does not matter."

V.K.

A Mexican Puppet

UNDER THE PUPPET'S CROWN: An Historical Novel—By Lawrence Ealy. Boston, Meador Publishing Company, 1939. Cloth, 317 pages. Price, U.S.$2.50.

Interest in Maximilian, Carlotta and Juarez which was aroused by the recent motion picture will find further material in this picturesque novel of that same period. The story is placed against an authentic historical background beginning in Paris at Napoleon's court, then going to Mexico to Maximilian's court and into the rebel stronghold. Against the tragedy of Maximilian's adventure is built up the more fortunate adventure of a young French noblewoman, lady-in-waiting to the Empress. This lady falls in love with a republican outlaw and is caught up in a net of intrigue and espionage. An old legend of "Mexico's Master Spy" is also woven into the story.

The plot of the novel is excellent; however there is a certain bareness of characterization in the first chapters, which makes it difficult to place the various relationships at first. When this is passed the whole novel moves forward with speed and interest.

F.M.R.

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In the United States Court for China

ROBERT EGBERT DICKERT, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
MARGARET ANN DICKERT, *Defendant.*

Cause No. 4505
Civil No. 2384
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China,
July 26th, 1940.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 26th day of July, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 26th day of July, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 26th day of July, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not reside in China, nor has she resided in China for the past five years, and that defendant's last known address was c/o Mrs. Frank Martina, Ocean View Drive, Encinitas (Route 1), California, United States of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 26th day of July, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 17th day of August, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge

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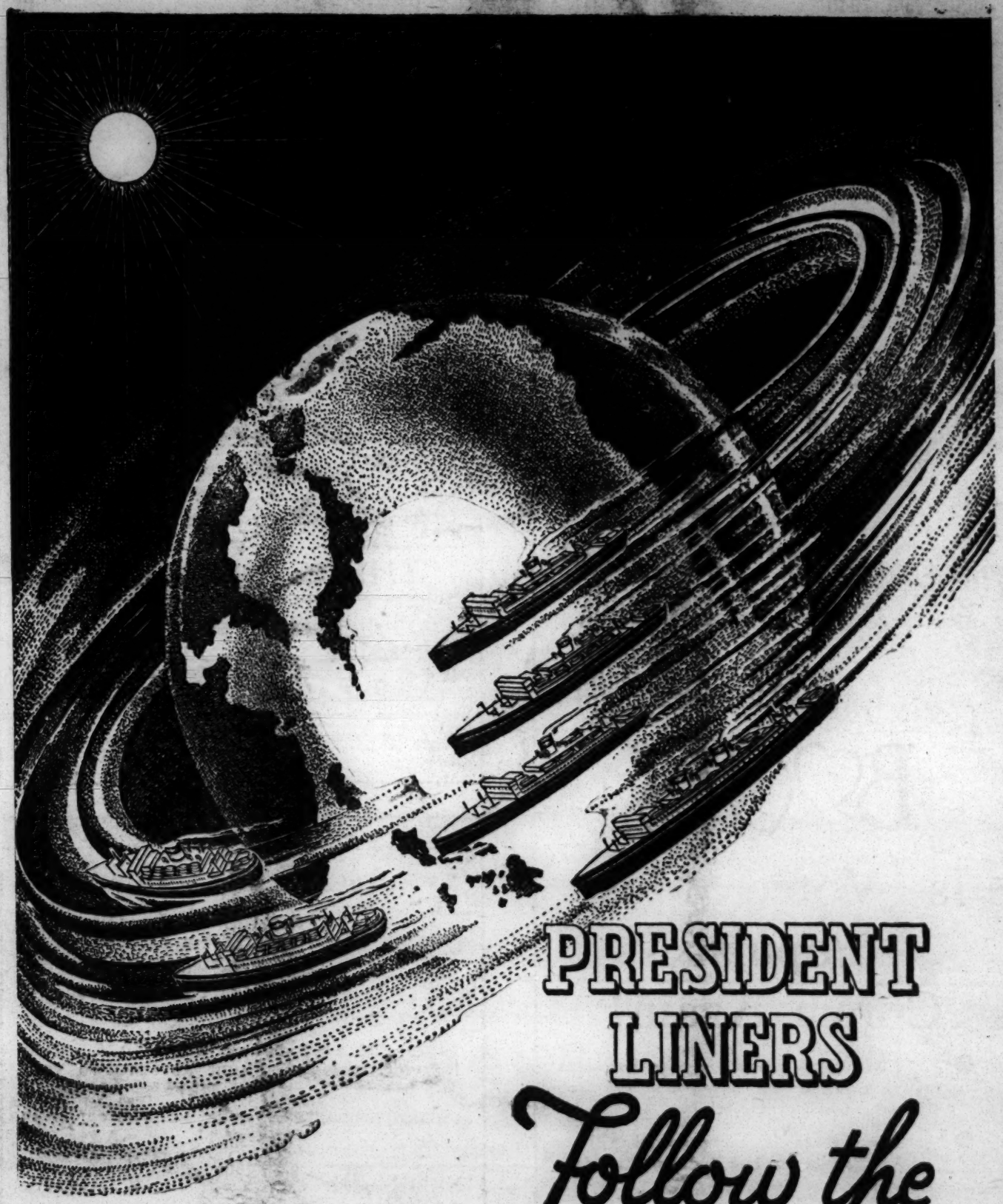

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